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China Mail

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1845

No. 25,876

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1928.

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JAPAN'S FOUR DEMANDS.

A PEKING REPORT.

Chiang Kai-shek Has Not Yet Agreed To Terms.

NATIONALISTS DODGING INVADING ARMY.

Emphatic reports last week, which were "confirmed," that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had bowed to the inevitable and had accepted Japan's four demands in toto are now proved to be inaccurate.

From Peking, Reuter reports that "as the Japanese demands have not been met," the Nationalists have to give the Nipponese Expeditionary Force in Tsinan a wide berth.

The "China Mail" political correspondent understands that the mistake about the demands arose through confusion at Canton following receipt of a despatch from Nanking. Stress was laid in these columns last week that there had been no word from Shanghai or Nanking; and that if Chiang Kai-shek had taken the risk of lowering himself in millions of Chinese eyes, there would have been official reports.

A CANTON MISTAKE.

While the Nationalists are being delayed because they have to make a detour, the Northerners do not seem to have decided either on counter-attack or retreat. Meanwhile, however, the Japanese are sending every available man from the Kwantung Peninsula (Port Arthur) to the capital of Manchuria, and their troops will guard strategic points on the road if necessary.

"EVERY UNIT."

Instructions by Japanese Staff.

Tokyo, Yesterday.
In view of the increasingly serious situation in North China, the Chief of Japanese Imperial General Staff has instructed the commander of the Kwantung Peninsula forces to concentrate every available unit at Mukden.

In the event of disturbances spreading to Manchuria, the Japanese troops being concentrated at Mukden will be despatched to Chinchowfu, Ichow and other strategic localities.—Reuter.

[Note: Mukden is the capital of Manchuria. Chinchowfu is on the railway from Peking and Tientsin to Mukden. Ichow is on the road from North China into Manchuria.]

THOSE DEMANDS.

Nationalists and Their Non-Compliance.

Peking, Yesterday.
As the Japanese demands have not yet been met, the Nationalist troops going northward are compelled to make a detour, of Tsinan, proceeding cross-country towards Hoken (in Chihli province, the centre of the Northerners' defence line), which General Sun Chuan-fang is holding, while other Nationalist forces are reported to be proceeding to the Peking-Hankow Railway front by way of the Lung-Hai Railway.—Reuter.

MORAL SUPPORT.

What A Nationalist Envoy Said in America.

New York, Yesterday.
Mr. Y. C. Wu, a special envoy of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, who has arrived here to ask for the United States Government's "moral support for the Chinese against Japan's programme of establishing a protectorate in Manchuria," has stated that the Chinese will oppose to the uttermost the Japanese encroachments in Manchuria.—Reuter's American Service.

probably Dr. C. C. Wu, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs,

whose illustrious father, the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang, was once the Chinese Minister at Washington.]

Minister's Warning.

Shanghai, Yesterday.
It is learned that Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray (the U.S. Minister at Peking) recently sent a Note to the Nanking Nationalist Government calling attention to the killing of two American missionaries during the recent Nationalist advance in Shantung, and urging that only the best disciplined troops should be sent to the Peking and Tientsin areas.

The Note states that the United States Government is prepared to use the American forces in China to protect its nationals if necessary and urges the Nationalists to take steps to prevent acts of violence against foreigners in future. The Nationalist officials are very reticent on the subject, refusing all information thereabouts.—Reuter.

"Their Turn!"

Northerners on the Question of Peace.

Peking, Yesterday.
The Ankuochun leaders have issued a statement regarding the Japanese memorandum saying that its main purpose is apparently the protection of foreign life and property in China. The Northern authorities have never deviated from that principle. It goes on to say that Marshal Chang Tso-lin's recent circular was an unmistakable indication of a genuine desire for peace, therefore Japan should turn to the Northerners for complete cessation of hostilities.

In the "present circumstances it is impracticable to suggest unilateral yielding. The memorandum is fraught with far reaching consequences," apparently referring to the Japanese advice to retire and the Japanese warning against the passage of defeated troops into Manchuria.—Reuter.

"Will Disarm."

Tokyo, Yesterday.
Messages from Tsinan state that uneasiness is being felt there owing to reports that plain-clothes Southern troops are secretly inciting the people against the Japanese and distributing handbills predicting another armed clash.—Reuter.

TSINAN LATEST.

Anxiety: Alleged Southern Marauders.

Tokyo, Yesterday.
A message from Peking says that the Japanese military attaché, acting on instructions from the Government, has notified Marshal Chang Tso-lin's headquarters that Japanese troops will disarm the Northern troops in the event of their becoming demoralised and retreating into Manchuria.—Reuter.

Adding to Defences.

The Japanese are strengthening their Tsinan defences in case

PIRATES MOBILISE.

Poor Protection At Pakkai.

MERCHANTS' FEARS.

Kongmoon Now Almost Empty Of Troops.

Pakkai, Sunday.
Pirates are mobilising in the vicinity now that Kongmoon city is almost empty of troops, the garrison sent by the 11th Nationalist Army (under General Chen Min-chu) having been transferred to the Southern Command.

The new garrison sent by the 4th Army (under General Chan Chat-tong) consists of only one battalion of infantrymen from the 34th brigade, in the 11th division. Pakkai, the port of Kongmoon, is protected by the Volunteers and the local Police. Both organisations are very weak. Fears were entertained because the silk cocoon bazaar opened during the week-end and pirates had sent a threatening letter to the bazaar beforehand.

Sheung Shui-hau, a town near the Gaomoon Channel, is now full of pirates who have formed themselves into "tuans" which accord some degree of local protection, in return for levies, but robbery and kidnapping are rife there.—Our our correspondent.

JUTE GAMBLE.

CALCUTTA MERCHANTS ARRESTED.

FICTITIOUS DEALING.

Calcutta, Yesterday.
One hundred and sixteen Marwaris (bankers and moneylenders) including some of the wealthiest members of the community, have been arrested on the premises of the Bengal Jute Merchants and Brokers Association and charged with gambling in jute. They were subsequently allowed bail.

It is alleged the Association induced people to speculate by buying and selling unexisting bales of jute and fixing rates according to this fictitious supply and demand.—Reuter.

ARMS SHIPMENTS.

INSURANCE BY BRITISH COMPANIES.

SENDING THEM TO CHINA.

London, Yesterday.
In the House of Commons, in reply to questions, Sir Austen Chamberlain (Foreign Secretary) said that it was impossible, without legislation, to prevent British firms insuring shipments of arms bound for China but all the marine underwriters at Lloyd's, the Institute of London Underwriters and the Liverpool Underwriters Association have voluntarily agreed, at the request of the Foreign Office, not to insure shipments of arms.—Reuter.

ANTI-WAR PACT.

AMERICA'S INVITATION TO BRITAIN.

SATISFACTION.

Washington, Yesterday.
British quarters here are of the opinion that Sir A. Chamberlain's reply to Mr. Kellogg is regarded in American official circles as highly favourable. The inclusion of the British dominions and India in an anti-war pact by immediate invitations which are being sent direct to Canada, the Irish Free State and through the British Foreign Office to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India is also viewed with satisfaction.—Reuter's American Service.

of trouble as it is rumoured that the Nationalists intend to attempt to retake the city. As a consequence most Chinese shops remain closed.—Reuter.

Chinese Casualties.

Peking, Yesterday.
A foreign message from Tsinan states that the number of Chinese killed and wounded amounts in all at 3,000, of whom 80 were civilians.—Reuter.

"Serious Fighting" in Hupai.
Shanghai, To-day.
A telegram from Hankow states that serious fighting has broken out between Li Tsung-jen's Seventh Army and Chan Chi-chang's Ninth Army. So far there are no details.—Reuter.

CHINESE IN PARKS.

Text Of Shanghai Regulations.

10 COPPERS A HEAD.

Season Tickets At One Dollar Each.

Revised regulations governing admission to the public parks of all residents, foreign and Chinese alike, in accordance with the resolution passed at the annual meeting of ratepayers in April, are issued by the Shanghai Municipal Council in the Municipal "Gazette."

The parks to which the regulations apply are Hongkew Park, the Zoological Gardens and the Public Gardens, and the regulations go into effect on June 1. Quinsan Garden has been reserved exclusively for children.

The regulations define the hours of opening and closing for the summer and the winter months, but the payment decision is covered by one clause which states:

"An admission fee of 10 coppers is payable by all persons not in possession of a season ticket, except children under 12 years of age, who may be admitted free of charge when accompanied by adults."

An exception for people visiting the parks is provided by another regulation which states:

"Admission to the park is prohibited in the case of hawkers, beggars, persons not respectably dressed, and persons suffering from any communicable disease or believed to be the infection of such disease."

33 Season Ticket Suggested.

The new parks scheme was discussed by the Municipal Council on May 2 when the Chairman, Mr. S. Fessenden, presented the scheme which has been elaborated by the Commissioner-General, with the assistance of the Commissioners of Public Work, Police, Public Health and Revenue, for the control of the parks and open spaces thrown open to the Chinese on the same terms as to foreigners. He suggests that members may be willing to accept the proposed Regulations as an experimental measure, to be revised later if found necessary.

As regards charges for admission, the plan is to issue season tickets for adults, available for all parks and open spaces, at \$3 each for one year, to levy an admission fee of 10 coppers for persons without such tickets, and to admit children free.

The Municipal "Gazette" states: a member referred to his written comment, that a charge of \$3 for a season ticket is excessive, especially as charges for admission were not primarily intended for revenue purposes. Members general concurred, and several alternative suggestions are made. A reduction to \$1 for ratepayers only is regarded as impracticable, largely because of the clerical work involved in the separate issue of such tickets. A flat rate of \$2 also does not find favour. A plan to issue \$1 books of 30 to 50 tickets, each good for one admission, is not considered an entirely satisfactory substitute for cash payments at the gates.

Ticket Suggestions.
The Commissioner of Public Works is of the opinion that tickets would be forged, as formerly happened in the case of cinema tickets. This might be overcome by the use of a special quality of paper for park tickets. A member states that no forgeries have occurred in the case of books of tickets issued by tramways. Another member suggests a form of ticket permitting a stated number of admissions. Whenever the holder entered a park the gate keeper would punch a hole in the ticket, until the number of holes indicated that the ticket was no longer valid.

Future Revision Possible.
In the course of discussion, members agreed that the scale of charges should be open to revision after a fair trial, and that in the meantime such charges should be as simple as possible. As the present conditions, the

plan is approved of levying a charge of 10 coppers for adults, issuing season tickets good for 12 months from June 1 in any year at \$1 each, and admitting children free. Mr. Harper advises the use of turnstiles, partly for statistical purposes.

On the proposal of a member it is decided to reserve the whole of the small area comprising Quinsan Garden for children, and for such adults as may be in charge of them at the time.

It is further agreed that the parks should, generally speaking, be closed at sunset, the time to be indicated to the public by suitable notices at the gates.

As regards the definition of children, it is agreed to fix the limiting age at 12 years.

With reference to the Commissioner-General's recommendation as to restrictions on the playing of golf in Hongkew Park, it is agreed as a provisional measure to prohibit this game after 9 a.m.

London, Yesterday.
Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister, announced in the House of Commons that the Air Ministry were pressing on with the fitting of safety wing slots to Air Force machines.—British Wireless Service.

SHORT FROCKS.

Effect on Home Wool Trade.

CAUSING DEPRESSION.

Interesting Report Issued On British Textile Industries.

London, Yesterday.
Shorter frocks is one of the main causes of the depression in the wool textile trade, as cited in a report of committee on industry and trade; also the growing preference for cotton, silk and artificial silk-wear. It states that while woolen exports are nearly equal to previous quantity, the tissues retained for home consumption have decreased 30 per cent. compared with 1912 and points out that the Japanese wool industry, although comparatively new, appears to be rapidly growing.

As regards cotton Lancashire is holding her own in the best qualities but losing ground on coarser cloths, and it is thought that Lancashire's future depends on her ability to retain a large share of the trade in goods of intermediate quality. A contrast is provided by artificial silk of which Britain last year produced 39,000,000 lbs. against 25,000,000 lbs. in 1924.—Reuter.

WING SLOTS.

AIR MINISTER'S IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

London, Yesterday.
Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister, announced in the House of Commons that the Air Ministry were pressing on with the fitting of safety wing slots to Air Force machines.—British Wireless Service.

POLITICAL CRIME.

SPANISH EX-WAR MINISTER ASSASSINATED.

San Juan Del Sur, Yesterday.
General Luis Mena, revolutionary leader and ex-War Minister has been assassinated near Granada.—Reuter.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.

FORMER FRENCH CONSUL KILLED.

NEPHEW IN HONG KONG.

Paris, Yesterday.
Mr. Gustave Kahn, formerly French Consul-General at Shanghai and Minister at Bangkok (Siam), has died in a motor accident.—Havas.

Deep sympathy will be felt for Mr. Paul Kahn, a nephew of the deceased Minister. Mr. P. Kahn is in the Hong Kong office of the Banque Franco-Chinoise.

Mr. G. Kahn was born in 1864. In 1886 he was appointed a student interpreter in the French service at Peking. After service at Canton, Lungchow, again at Canton, Pakhoi, Hoihow, Kwongchow-wan and Peking, he was appointed Consul at Canton in 1904, and then at Tientsin in 1909.

In 1912 he became Consul-General at Shanghai where he was very popular. After that he was promoted Consul-General at London. In 1918, he was appointed Minister at Bangkok, retiring two years later when he was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour.

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ANTI-NIPPONISM.

Chinese Still Incensed Against Japanese.

FRESH INCIDENTS.

Indications That Resentment Is Still Uppermost.

For the fifth successive day anti-Japanese demonstrations by misguided Chinese have occurred in the Colony.

Yesterday several incidents occurred both on the island and the mainland, but thanks to the vigilance of the police, who are determined to prevent any recurrence of the window-breaking episodes of the latter part of last week, yesterday's outbreaks were of minor character, although none the less vexatious.

Hollywood-road Incident.

An incident which occurred in Hollywood-road soon after 5.30 p.m., yesterday, gave a new aspect to the attitude of the demonstrators, who seem to be doing their best to start a boycott against the Japanese, and are taking drastic steps to induce their less hot-headed compatriots to fall into line with them.

The incident alluded to shows that the demonstrators are not tolerating anything Japanese or suspected to be of Japanese origin, and are subjecting their own countrymen to rough, high-handed treatment, for using anything in the streets that comes under the ban of the rowdies.

Japanese Goods

Two youths, apparently school-boys, discovered this new phase of anti-Nipponism to their own sorrow yesterday afternoon. They were walking in Hollywood-road, each wearing a brand new, well bleached soft straw hat made in the imitation of Panama hats, which might have been the product of the Philippine Islands for all one knew of its origin.

The rowdies, however, did not stop to consider the pros and cons of the matter. They came to the conclusion that the hats were made by Japanese in Formosa, and therefore offensive to their eyes.

Without any warning, the two youths were suddenly surrounded by several rowdies, all shouting "Down with Japanese goods." The hats were snatched from their heads, and within a few seconds the brand new headgear was torn into shreds and the pieces thrown into the air amid wild shouts of delight from the demonstrators.

The youths were not personally molested, and after they had been stripped of their offending hats they were allowed to depart with a warning to shun such goods in future.

This episode occurred a little distance from the Chinese Recreation ground where the rowdy element are known to congregate, and the malefactors practised their hooliganism here with a bravery born of a sense of security because they know that policemen are few in this locality.

It would be well during the present state of affairs to have a special picket on patrol duty in this district.

Chair coolies, too, notably those in the higher levels, are beginning to behave disgracefully towards Japanese, especially lone women.

Offensive Chair-Coolies.

A Japanese lady, living in the vicinity of Conduit-road, was yesterday caught in a shower when in Robinson-road and wanted to engage a chair to return home, but none of the many chairs parked at the junction of the Robinson-road and Mosque-street would take her.

They stood about laughing at the unfortunate lady in her predicament. Some used offensive language towards her, whilst others spat vigorously on the ground and made motions with their hands indicating that "she should have her head cut off!"

The lady had to take shelter the best she could at the entrance of a house until the rain subsided sufficiently for her to walk home, wet and miserable, with the rebukes of the chair coolies hurled after her.

Office-Boy Orator.

In Wellington-street, yesterday afternoon, a Chinese youth, who claimed to be an office boy in a foreign firm, was arrested whilst delivering an anti-Japanese speech to a large crowd which he had gathered around him. He was taken to hospital for treatment.

Japanese and not work for them.

DEAD SEA SALTS.

Another Query In The Commons.

ANY DEVELOPMENTS?

Negotiations Reported As Still Under Examination.

London, Yesterday.
Mr. Amery, Dominions Secretary, asked in the House of Commons whether there had been any further developments regarding the Dead Sea salts concessions, replied that negotiations were still under examination by the Palestine and Trans-Jordanian Governments.—British Wireless Service.

when a Chinese in plain clothes slipped up unobserved and put an end to the eloquence of this "egg box orator."

Luckless Japanese

A little later a Japanese was attacked in the same street by a crowd of between 40 and 50 Chinese. His hat was knocked off and trampled in the muddy road, and the luckless man would doubtless have been severely handled but for the timely arrival of an armed Chinese detective, the sight of whose revolver caused the crowd to melt like ice cream in a frying pan! One of the alleged assailants of the Japanese was arrested.

Anti-Japanese Pamphlets.

That Chinese women are also taking a part in the anti-Nipponism outbreak was made evident yesterday when a young woman propagandist went about Hollywood-road during the afternoon distributing anti-Japanese pamphlets. She was not arrested.

West Point which had so far escaped any untoward behaviour is also being liberally "showered" with pamphlets. Yesterday a man was seen handing out leaflets to passers-by, but when he saw a Chinese detective, he dropped his papers and bolted. The papers were seized.

A Parade.

Two Chinese with banners bearing anti-Japanese slogans paraded near the Yaumati ferry wharf. They collected a large crowd. A police picket arrived on the scene whilst the propagandists were regaling their listeners with complimentary remarks against the Japanese.

At first the situation looked ugly when the crowd appeared likely to offer opposition to the police, but fortunately they very sensibly dispersed.

Hotel Scuffle.

At the Toyko Hotel a Chinese tried to force his way into the place. A Chinese detective stopped him in the doorway where there was a short struggle, before the man was over-powered and arrested. He claimed that he was there to visit a friend.

Unlucky Lecturer.

A "lecture" on the Tsinan affair was delivered by a young Chinese, who looked like a student, on the Tung On wharf at 8 o'clock last night. The usual large crowd of idlers gathered around him. The speaker made the unfortunate mistake, during his discourse, of referring to what he termed the "weak mindedness" of Chiang Kai-shek for not holding out against the Japanese, and invited the crowd to shout for the downfall of the Southern leader.

His hearers did not agree with him in this point, and someone shouted that the orator was in fact a pro-Japanese propagandist. The speaker made the unfortunate mistake, during his discourse, of referring to what he termed the "weak mindedness" of Chiang Kai-shek for not holding out against the Japanese, and invited the crowd to shout for the downfall of the Southern leader.

He was followed by a howling mob of about 600 people, the crowd increasing as the chase continued along several streets. Eventually the young propagandist dashed into a shop and took refuge.

The shop people did not like the look of the crowd outside clamouring for the "traitor" to be delivered to them. Police whistles were blown, and soon two Indian constables arrived on the scene and cleared off the crowd.

The "orator" was hit by some stones thrown at him during the chase. He was injured about the head and body and had to go to hospital for treatment.

"Howling Mob."

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(Continued on Page 7.)

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MME. BARONELLI, ARTISTE.—School of dancing for children and adults in character, classical, exhibition, fox-trot and Charleston. Special Attention to stout Ladies who are desirous of regaining their youthful figure. Address—31, Ashley Road, Ground Floor, Kowloon. (Back of Star Theatre).

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NOTICES.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head-Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 25th May, 1928, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1927, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 25th MAY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 25th May, 1928, at 11.15 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1927, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 25th MAY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 25th May, 1928, at 11.20 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1927, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 25th MAY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 26th May and MONDAY, 28th May, 1928, commencing at 2.30 p.m. on both days. The first bell will be rung at 2 p.m.

The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1 per day for all persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis at \$5 each per day up to Friday, 25th May, 1928.

The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2 per day.

Each member can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, Badges for admission of 2 Ladies free of charge.

Bookmakers, Tie Tac Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Hong Kong, 19th May, 1928.

NOTICES.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

THE Following will be the dress for Gentlemen attending the Reception at Government House in honour of the King's Birthday on June 4th:—

White Mess Jacket.
White Waistcoat.
Black Tie.

Decorations will be worn.

NOTICE.

THE ST. FRANCIS HOTEL of No. 13A, Queen's Road Central, will shortly open for business under entirely new management. The late Proprietress Mrs. F. E. Cameron has no connection with or interest in this Hotel.

Dated the 19th day of May, 1928.
ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, LTD.,
Proprietors.

MACAO RACES.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the NINTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SUNDAY, 3rd June, 1928 (weather permitting), may be obtained from the L.R.R.C. Macao, Causeway Bay Stables and Rorox Advertising Co., Exchange Building.

Entries CLOSE at Macao Race Club on THURSDAY, 24th May.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
FRIDAY, the 25th May, 1928,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.
A Large Quantity of
OFFICE and HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

Comprising:—
Teak Hatstand, Glass Cabinets, Desks, Bookcase, Folding Screen, Office Chair, Leather and Cretonne Covered Couches and Armchairs, Carpets, Rugs, Electric Fittings, Oil Paintings, Pictures, Ornaments, Curios, etc.,
Teak Dining Tables, Dining Chairs, Sideboards with Mirrors, Dinner Waggon, Ice Chests, Dinner Crockery, Glass Ware, Cutlery, etc.,
Teak and Iron Bedsteads with Mattresses, Teak Single and Double Wardrobes with Mirrors, Tile and Marble Top Washstands, Chests of Drawers, Side Tables, Toilet Crockery.

Also
A Quantity of
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.
Comprising:—
Cabinets, Desks, Hatstand, Jardiniere, Joss Tables, Tea Poy, Chairs, Stools, Marble Top Tables, etc., etc.,
One White Frost Refrigerator
One Royal Typewriter
Two Victrolas
One Morrison Cottage Piano.
One Steam Engine Indicator complete by Dobble McInnes (Practically new).

Catalogues will be issued.
On View from Thursday, the 24th May, 1928.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
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Hong Kong, May 21, 1928.

HANKOW TO-DAY.

LAST YEAR'S HAPPENINGS REVIEWED.

BRITISH CHAIRMAN'S VIEWS.

In his address to the British Chamber of Commerce at Hankow, at their recent annual meeting, the Chairman, Mr. A. E. Marker, said in part:—

There have been four distinct phases in local history during the year under review.

The first phase, January and February, witnessed the forcible over-running of the British Concession during the early hours of January by mobs inflamed by the now proscribed Bolshevik doctrines. Whereupon, the British Government, in doubt whether it had analysed correctly the symptoms of this convulsion, decided to make of our Hankow Concession an experimental measure and appointed special representatives to draw up that hurriedly conceived, more hastily constructed, politically coloured, consummation, the Chen-O'Malley Agreement.

The second phase, March to May, saw the darkest hours when no employer attempting to stem the wage slide was safe from insult or threats of violence, when the sanctity of property was extinguished, when the strain on those who stayed behind was such as it will not be easy to forget.

It was actually on April 18 that the local Nationalist Government declared the notorious silver embargo to which reference is made in the subsidiary report on Exchange and Finance, and which proved to be the root of so much financial woe for this unhappy province.

In the third phase, June to October, intoxicated with success, the ranks of the Nationalist began to show signs of internal dissensions.

The first suspicion of the inevitable disintegration was the signal to that hitherto triumphant Communist exploiter, Tang Seng-chi, to effect a local "coup d'etat" which at the same time put him in a position to avenge himself on the Hunanese Communists for a family insult.

Along with a whole brood of lesser, Communist officialdom, Eugene Chen, Borodin and Madam Sun Yat-sen, one by one folded their tents with the disappearance of this Communist element, the stocks of silver hitherto held under seal in Chinese Banks as apparent, though very insufficient, security for the huge Government note issue of about \$60,000,000 also disappeared.

Tang Seng-chi's "volte face" was too violent even for this country of kaleidoscopic changes. His record condemned him—he proved "persona non grata" to both the middle and extreme parties alike.

Consequently, at the very outset of the fourth phase (October 21 witnessed the declaration of war by Nanking on Hankow), his regime fell an easy victim to the far-sighted Kwangsi Party when it decided to seek out for itself a more healthy place in the sun than Nanking, and establish a base at Hankow under the leadership of Pei Chung-hsi and Cheng Chien.

Misappropriation of Taxation. If present taxation was being properly administered for the people by the people, and thereby the standard and amenities of living for the masses were being ameliorated, we might well console ourselves with the thought that China's teeming millions must quickly learn to adapt themselves to the increased cost of necessities in return for the blessing of a Nationalist Government administering taxation for the people's benefit.

We know it is not so. Not only do the mournful records that we have just read over, but also the almost daily evidence, available as I write, at our very doors here in Hankow, of high-handed arbitrary militarism, drive it home to us that the Military Incubus is still a law unto itself.

Private property is still being occupied without compensation, private clubs are still liable to extortions without notice, private cars are still being stolen at the pistol point. Civil administration is the favourite target of Military insolence and incompetency.

All this despite the fact that we Merchants have done our utmost to conciliate by paying practically any and every illicit tax, and despite genuine endeavour on the part of the Chinese Civil Authorities to keep faith.

Co-operation With Traders.

The pessimist sees no bottom to the quick-sands of irresponsible taxation and perennial military insolvency; he sees his days as but a tale that is told; for a little longer he may turn and twist and contrive to escape the fate of those who have already departed, and in the turning and the twisting sacrifice still further precedent to opportunism.

But the optimist on the other hand, at least has the satisfaction of believing he knows where the

trader stands, however precariously, to-day in China, and consequently is able to draw comfort from the knowledge that great perils have been known to obliterate long standing inimicabilities and quicken unity of action. With this prairie fire of irresponsible militarist-imposed taxation sweeping down upon the traders of this country, should we not realise that our only hope is for one and all, Chinese and foreign merchants alike, to rally and fight the flames?

The fiscal system of this country is, rightly or wrongly, basically alien to our own, but Chinese history has consistently recorded that there is a tacitly recognised limit, drastic Nemesis overtakes those who attempt to flout established custom for implied licence.

Passive resistance in this country is the only alternative to-day to brute force, and it is not an uncommon weapon of the excessively oppressed, and has frequently proved its efficacy.

Having no one to look to but ourselves, believing that irresponsible taxation will guzzle with ever increasing appetite on the trader's vitals, so long as there is no effective hand lifted in defence, the sooner we merchants, we Chambers of Commerce, Chinese and Foreign alike, unite in a common movement to bring the "de facto" local Tax Authorities to reason, the sooner we shall cease looking on at the digging of our own graves.

Co-operation, unity of action must be possible outside of madhouse if we traders can only be genuinely convinced that the threatened cataclysm of unbridled tariff autonomy and our extinction cannot otherwise be averted.

If the animal kingdom can have the good sense in the face of devastating prairie fires to sink its natural antagonism, the task for us should not be insuperable.

First unite to agree as to what is fair, nay, what is generous; but, once having agreed, then do not hesitate to bring all trade to a standstill if understandings are violated.

Menace of Tariff Autonomy. The great common menace is Tariff Autonomy. If Tariff Autonomy but meant a tariff, while

generously conceived yet justly maintained, on economically sound principles; if it meant, too, tariffs centrally administered by the State for the State, we traders would surely recognise that autonomy had been merited. Shame on us if we did not! But autonomy to-day means, if it means anything at all, that the military incubus of China is to be given its own sweet will as to what taxation or impositions can be imposed—that, whenever this or that war chest is exhausted, a decree will go forth for more money, more money and yet more money, to finance civil war and yet more civil war.

Your Chairman when reviewing the year of 1927 then said:—

Speaking quite frankly, we were quite prepared for tariff autonomy from the beginning for it is the obvious conclusion to which sound reasoning brings one; naturally it would have to be accompanied by adequate safeguards which in fact would be a condito sine qua non.

But the danger, Gentlemen, and that very imminent is that Tariff Autonomy is coming, but without the condito sine qua non.

The advice that your outgoing Committee ventures to leave behind them is that this Chamber sees to it that it does share, and that quickly, towards giving the fullest possible support to the Hankow Committee of the Foreign Chambers of Commerce, and encourage, as far as it may be in its power, closer co-operation between the Chinese and Foreign Chambers. We must not regard other traders' tax as being in water-tight compartments.

Tariff Difficulties: Past v. Present.

The Militarist respect for Treaty Agreement or Consular protest is no more, but so far there has been nothing to fill the gap.

We must do it, we merchants of all nationalities, for no one else will.

But this is all so unorthodox, so Utopian. I can hear this or that critic saying, "We have contrived, twisted and turned each for himself for the past several years; let the fittest survive—the devil take the hindmost."

But please do not be misled by such demoralising "head in the sand" sophistry.

The only check that we merchants in Hankow, or in China for that matter, are likely to have over tariffs, sooner than this very day next year, will be our capacity to unite in effective opposition against all unreasonable extortionate demands.

We merchants, when examining the whole problem of China's tariffs and China's natural aspirations, must be prepared to take a generous view.

The fair-minded must admit faults in the past but two wrongs do not make a right, nor does one hit the happy mien by leaping from one extreme to another. The only consequence from the latter will be but to add to the injustices and errors in judgment of the past.

We must, however, recognise and sympathise, which I am sure we do, with China's special needs, and be capable of deciding within our own Chambers the generous lengths to which we will be prepared to go in order to arrive at a "modus operandi."

But, once having reached an understanding, and the recognition of certain cardinal principles of local taxation, then let injustice to one be the concern of all.

If the merchants of all nations are to walk in step, assemble and interpret representative Traders' or Merchants' public opinion, the need is all the greater for deeper understanding between us and our Chinese fellow merchants.

With a view to promoting this, the question of reviving the Language School is receiving the close attention of your Committee.

It is, as you are aware, a function which receives unrelenting attention at Shanghai and other ports, evidence of which you have seen in recent addresses at General Meetings. We should see to it that Hankow does not lag behind.

In the course of his speech, the Chairman feelingly expressed the gratitude of the community to H.M. Navy, and paid a well-deserved tribute to Mr. Harold Porter, C.M.G., the late Consul-General.

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KITANO MARU Saturday, 16th June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 23rd May.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 20th June.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.

MOJI MARU Sunday, 27th May.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles.

Mexico & Panama.

RAKUYO MARU Thursday, 31st May.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

WAKASA MARU Saturday, 9th June.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

KUMA MARU Sunday, 10th June.

ASUKA MARU Saturday, 16th June.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

TOYOOKA MARU Wednesday, 23rd May.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MURORAN MARU Saturday, 2nd June.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU Friday, 22nd June.

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ANDES MARU Tuesday, 5th June.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.

SANTOS MARU Friday, 25th May.

MANILA MARU Saturday, 30th June.

BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.

CELEBES MARU Sunday, 3rd June.

INDUS MARU Wednesday, 20th June.

DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND

MOZAMBIQUE—Via Singapore and Colombo.

CHICAGO MARU Friday, 1st June.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

KASADO MARU Friday, 25th May.

TACOMA MARU Monday, 25th June.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and

Japan ports.

AFRICA MARU (From Shanghai) Thursday, 31st May.

ARIZONA MARU Monday, 11th June.

HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.

MENADO MARU Friday, 8th June 10 a.m.

NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.

JAPAN PORTS.

HEIYO MARU Thursday 24th May.

ATLAS MARU Wednesday, 6th June.

KEELUNG—Via SWATOW & AMOY.

KISHU MARU Sunday, 27th May Noon.

HOZAN MARU Sunday, 3rd June Noon.

TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.

DELI MARU Thursday, 31st May Noon.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

SOURABAYA MARU Wednesday, 6th June.

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SHIPPING SECTION.

FAMOUS CRUISER.

WEEDING OUT THE TOWN CLASS.

—THE "YARMOUTH."

The British Navy's lack of sea-going cruisers capable of patrolling the long trade lanes has led to some of the ships of the Town class being kept on the list long after they were really obsolete, but they are gradually being weeded out, and the last to have her death warrant signed, the "Yarmouth," is an interesting ship whose departure will recall a war-time experience.

The "Yarmouth" and her sisters were built under the 1909 Estimates, and with their 6-inch battery, in the place of the mixed 6-inch and 4-inch armament of the earlier ships of the Bristol type, they were a considerable advance, although for commerce protection purposes and the patrolling of the trade lanes they suffered very severely by a low waist, which scooped up quantities of the Atlantic. On a displacement of under 6,000 at full load they had an armament of eight 6-in. guns, several small pieces, and two submerged tubes, while their turbines were capable of driving them at a speed of 25 knots, and they stowed enough coal and oil fuel to steam nearly 6,000 miles at 10 knots—a very useful radius of action for a cruiser.

In the "Yarmouth," Brown-Curtis turbines, which had been first tried in the Bristol, were installed, and established themselves as a great success, the "Yarmouth" being the second fastest unit of the class on trial, comfortably exceeding her contract speed by a knot. Her first commission was in the Mediterranean, where in 1912 she was kept busy at Smyrna protecting British interests during the Near Eastern troubles. In the late summer of 1913, however, she was relieved there and sent out to China, replacing the very much older and smaller "Flora," and did useful work during the initial operations at Tsingtao, after first having picked up the telegraphic confirmation of the beginning of the war and hurried after the fleet. Later she was employed in the wearying search for the "Emden," during which she picked up one of her prizes and an auxiliary that was waiting to coal her. Arriving in Penang, she took over the convey of the French Eastern transport fleet from the Russian cruiser "Zhemchug," which was soon afterwards surprised and sunk by the "Emden."

When she arrived home she and three sisters formed the Second Light Cruiser Squadron, which was established for work in the North Sea, but soon afterwards, when the Battle Cruiser Fleet was instituted under Lord Beatty, she transferred to the Third Light Cruiser Squadron, and as such was the linking ship between Beatty's flagship "Lion" and the light cruiser screen at the Battle of Jutland. During the action she put in useful work with her torpedoes as well as her guns. Towards the latter part of the war she was sent to the East Indies, and after the Armistice was one of the four ships which formed the South American Squadron. She had rather an unusual experience while proceeding to this station, for within a few weeks her ship's company assisted in putting out a fire in the Lamport and Holt steamer "Vestris" at Port Castries, for which they received £2,500, and in the same company's "Tennyson" at Barbados, for which they received £3,500.

To the deep regret of the British commercial community the South American Squadron was suppressed on the grounds of economy in 1920, and, coming home, the "Yarmouth" took the opportunity of dropping wreaths on the site of the Coronel disaster. She was then commissioned into the Reserve, and after an expensive refit in 1922 relieved the "Antim" as signal and wireless school ship. This job involved a lot of extraordinarily interesting and secret experiments, which are reported to have had far-reaching results. In 1924 she paid off for a long and complete refit, which saved her from being axed when newer sisters were regarded as surplus to requirements. Since then she has been employed on training service and on her experimental work, in which she is now to be relieved by the new "Concord."

VENEZUELA.

INCREASING SCOPE FOR BRITISH SHIPPING.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

British shipping might profitably interest itself in the increasing scope offering for passenger and freight services, particularly the latter, between British Commonwealth and Venezuela, writes Mr. H. Bancroft Livingston, the British Consul at Caracas, in a report to the Department of Overseas Trade on Venezuelan shipping. At present, he states, British trade has to avail itself of transhipment facilities afforded at the Dutch island of Curacao to enable it to share in the Maracaibo market. With the growth of the latter the time has come for active steps to be taken with the object of securing more direct communication. This is a matter principally for British shipping circles. It would be necessary for them to secure more adequate port facilities than at present exist in the country.

On account of the shallowness of the bars lying across the mouth of Lake Maracaibo no British ships are scheduled to go beyond Curacao. Expectations are rife that these bars will be dredged, but such expectations have been current for a great many years, and it is very doubtful if they are any nearer being realised now than before, particularly in view of the enormous initial expense and of the continuity of the work and expense involved in the problem.

Pipe lines are a means of transportation peculiar to the oil industry and differing from other means of transport in that, when the oil is to be conveyed by it must already be in existence in sufficient quantity before pipe lines are laid; a railway, on the other hand, to a large extent, creates and develops the traffic it is constructed to convey. Up to now there have not been any pipe lines in Venezuela, but the oil potentialities of the country, as evidenced by the investigations already completed and the production already secured, have placed the subject of pipe lines on the oil industry's agenda for serious consideration. At least two of the principal producing companies have projected schemes for establishing pipe lines to deal with production in fields definitely located and in fields newly discovered. It behoves the British oilfield supply trades, therefore, to give this new Venezuelan development their attention.

UNCOVERED CARGO.

DANISH SHIPMASTER FINED.

Johan Christian Linberg, a Danish shipmaster, was at Liverpool, fined £25 and 10 guineas costs for carrying light wooden cargo in uncovered spaces on the deck of the "Laura Maersk," on January 28, at Ellesmere Port. He pleaded guilty, and explained that it was the first time he had been to England in charge of a vessel. It was only at the last moment that he was placed in command of this ship, owing to the sudden illness of her captain. He further urged in his defence that by the laws of Denmark it was not an offence, and so far as he knew there had been no similar proceedings in respect of other vessels from his country. The Stipendiary, commenting upon the fact that as 4,665 cubic feet were loaded in contravention of the Merchant Shipping Act, defendant was liable to a fine of £155, said he regarded the regulations as important.

Mr. Roger Lewis (Messrs. Avison, Morton, Paxton and Co.) asked that an undertaking might be given, and Mr. Sellers, for the defence, said the agents would give the undertaking. The Stipendiary—Perhaps I ought to be told who the agents are. Mr. Sellers—Messrs. A. Coker and Co., of 20, Castle-street. The Stipendiary—I am sure with their undertaking you will be all right. Mr. Lewis.

SMALL FINE.

COXSAIN AND OPIUM CHARGE.

This morning at the Kowloon Magistracy, before Mr. Schofield, the coxswain of the steam launch, "Sun Sam Lee," was charged with the unlawful possession of 311 taels of opium, and fined \$25.

Revenue Officer Clarke said that the s.l. "Sun Sam Lee" was employed on the run from Hong Kong to Kowloon and back, and on arrival in the Colony on the 20th inst., he discovered a quantity of opium on the vessel. At the time of boarding, only a fireman, a pilot, the coxswain in question, and an armed guard comprised the crew, the whole of the engineering staff having disappeared.

"This I think is sufficient proof that they had something to do with the opium," said R.O. Clarke. The coxswain was arrested as he was in charge of the vessel. Mr. Hall, defending accused, said that the latter had the very next day visited the Revenue Officer concerning the opium, and this, Mr. Hall added, was sufficient proof that the coxswain had no guilty knowledge. That, His Worship was reminded, was one good point in his favour.

Revenue Officer Clarke then informed His Worship that he was quite content if a small fine for unlawful possession was imposed, as he was almost certain that the engineers had something to do with the affair.

TRAINING STATION.

ADMIRAL CHAN CHAK TO INSPECT.

Since the establishment of the Kwangtung Naval Training Station at Nam-shek-tau, a high standard has been aimed at, and the results so far have been highly satisfactory.

Admiral Chan Chak, commander of the Canton fleet, intends to make an inspection of the station, and he is due to arrive there next Monday. It is reported that the staff are arranging a reception for the Admiral.

Tang Tsai (23) a coal cooler, yesterday accidentally fell into the hold of the s.s. "Sanyu Maru" at the Kailan Mining Administration's wharf, at Laichikok, while working on board. He suffered severe injuries which necessitated his removal to the Kwong Wah Hospital, where he is now in a serious condition.

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EMPRESS OF ASIA	July 18	July 21	July 24	July 26	Aug. 4
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 29	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 6	Sept. 15
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Sept. 12	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 29
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 3	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 20
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DELTA	8,997	9th June	Bombay, Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
MIRZAPUR	6,715	19th June	Strait & Bombay.
RANIPURA	16,801	23rd June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
NOVARA	6,980	30th June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
KHYBER	9,114	7th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	21st July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
ANANKIN	7,058	28th July	M'iles, L'don, A'werp, R'dam & H'burg
KASHMIR	8,985	4th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
RAJPUTANA	16,608	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
NALDERA	16,648	1st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
KALYAN	9,144	15th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

†Cargo only. *Calla Casablanca.
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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TALMA	10,000	26th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKLIWA	10,023	4th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
SANTHIA	7,754	12th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

TANDA	6,956	1st June	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
ST. ALBANS	9,500	29th June	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney &
ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Aug.	Melbourne.

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The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

*DEVANHA	8,155	22nd May	Shanghai, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
RANPURA	16,601	26th May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
TILAWA	10,000	2nd June	Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe & Osaka.
NANKIN	7,058	8th June	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
ST. ALBANS	9,500	15th June	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
ARAFURA	6,000	17th June	Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe & Osaka.
KHYBER	9,114	8th June	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALAMBA	9,018	17th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	22nd June	Shanghai, Tsingtao, Wei Hai Wei, Kobe & Yokohama.
*NELLORE	8,853	3rd July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHMIR	8,985	10th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
ARAFURA	6,000	19th July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
RAJPUTANA	16,608	20th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
KALYAN	9,144	3rd Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANDA	6,956	7th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.

*Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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S.S. ADARSTUS	Via Suez Canal	4th June.
S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	Via Suez Canal	15th June.
S.S. "HELENUS"	Via Suez Canal	29th June.
S.S. "CITY OF OSAKA"	Via Suez Canal	18th July.
S.S. "DARDANUS"	Via Suez Canal	27th July.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	Via Suez Canal	10th Aug.
S.S. "LYCAON"	Via Suez Canal	24th Aug.

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LIVERPOOL TRADE.

MR. R. D. HOLT AND PORTS
FACILITIES.

TOBACCO AND COTTON.

The annual dinner of the Liver-
pool Shipping and Forwarding
Agents' Association was held at
the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, under
the chairmanship of Mr. J. Mit-
chell-Jones, in the unavoidable ab-
sence in London of the president,
Mr. David Jones.

The Chairman said they were
particularly sorry that Mr. David
Jones was not with them. He felt
they were very fortunate in having
a man, a son of Liverpool, who had
been brought up in the commerce
of the port, who took such a keen
interest in the association, and who
was ever ready to give them his
advice in times of emergency.
(Hear, hear.) In view of Mr.
David Jones's resignation from the
Dock Board, which he was sure
they all regretted, it made them
realise that London was taking
away some of their best.
They ought to think carefully
about it; they ought to hold in
Liverpool the things that were
Liverpool. They realised that
London was the financial centre of
the world, but they must hold on
as provincial cities to things that
rightly belonged to the province.

It was a truism that all the tri-
bulations which we had gone
through during the past few years
had been more or less the great re-
sult of war and ill-feelings. He
now felt that state of affairs had
changed; the war between nations
had been succeeded by war be-
tween sections of the people, be-
tween the workers and employers.
Peace, goodwill and co-operation
were easy words to use, but they
must be translated into a practical
doing of something, and he hoped
we were coming to the time when
trade would be on the upgrade
again.

It was the first time they had had
Sir Frederick Bowring with them
since the honour was conferred
upon him at the beginning of the
year. (Applause.) They then
congratulated him, feeling that no
one in Liverpool better deserved
the honour than Sir Frederick.
(Applause.)

The Hon. Philip Holland (U.S.A.
Consul-General in Liverpool), in
proposing "The Trade and Com-
merce of Liverpool," said two
months ago he knew nothing about
Liverpool except that it was report-
ed to be one of the great shipping
centres, and had one of the finest
docking systems in the world. The
fact that there were so many in-
creases in the exports of December
last and in the entire year was evi-
dence of advancing prosperity in
trade and commerce. Moreover,
these increases were in basic in-
dustries, coal, woolen and worsted
yarns and manufactures, machin-
ery, and cotton yarn and fabrics.

It was too early yet to procure
figures about trade and commerce
to allocate with measurable ac-
curacy that trade, but suffice it to
say, if Liverpool handled exports to
the value of £240,000,000 out of
half a billion for the entire coun-
try, it would be too much to expect
more.

The romance of commerce in the
past 200 years historically epi-
tomised the world's economical
progress. England had today
nearly 20,000,000 tons, or about
one-third of the world's shipping
tonnage. This was the result of
private enterprise and business
acumen, and showed what could be
done. Moreover the development
had been on a basis of fair play
with reasonable passenger and
commodity rates. Liverpool had
her share of the imports and her
share of the exports.

Growth Of Docks.

Mr. R. D. Holt (chairman of the
Mersey Docks and Harbour Board),
in responding, said he wished to be
associated with their chairman in
expressing regret at the absence of
their old friend Mr. David Jones
(hear, hear). In the last 100 years
Liverpool had nearly multiplied its
estate by ten, and that was not bad
progress. They had to have a san-
guine view if anything was to be
accomplished. The future was
very much what the people made
of it. They had built up their
business very largely on the
tobacco trade; that came first, then
cotton, then the trade with
America—grain, meats, and fruit.
Tobacco was an important trade in
Liverpool; it was not doing so bad-
ly, they were holding their own
very largely by reason of the ad-
mirable warehousing facilities that
the Dock Board had provided.
Holding the tobacco trade at Liver-
pool was one of the strong points,
because that trade depended upon
good warehousing facilities. As
a member of the Dock Board, he
was pleased to provide that accom-
modation at a reasonable con-
sideration, and as a shipowner, he
was very glad to carry tobacco for
a reasonable remuneration.

Cotton he was afraid at the mo-
ment was going rather poorly. The
cotton trade was a serious matter
for them in Liverpool; the imports,
he was sorry to say, were very
much down this year, although, of
course, there was still time for the
trade to improve, but it hit them in
two ways. They did not get the
cotton into the country and the
manufactured cotton goods out of
it. The trade was very important
to the shipping community of
Liverpool, particularly the ship-
ping and forwarding agents. It
hit the revenue of the Dock Board
and trouble in the cotton trade con-
cerned the whole of Lancashire.
It seemed to him that the prime cause
of the cotton trouble was the "ra-
ther discreditable speculation in
cotton mills immediately after the
war. There was little that was
less patriotic than the action of
those who got rich quickly and
got out quickly at the time of
inflated values, leaving other
people to carry on.

The other trouble was the rotten
economic fallacy of short time,
which meant the inflation of pro-
duction costs to the greatest pos-
sible extent. What they wanted
was full time production and econ-
omic production, and furthermore,
that the surplus mills and the sur-
plus workmen should be turned to
other purposes.

Trade with America.

They had a great trade with
America in foodstuffs, which they
were bound to have, and they had
to get it from those who would take
their products in exchange. As
regards the growth of the minor
trades of Liverpool, these showed
the greatest signs of expansion at
the moment. They were quite
ready to move on to some-
thing new if something new
was going to be better. Speaking
as a shipowner, he was really sur-
prised at times at the extent to
which a new trade could be de-
veloped if they gave a punctual
regular service, even better than
a low rate of freight. (Laughter.)
Punctuality in delivering the goods
was one of the most valuable as-
sets. He thought the shipping and
forwarding agents could be regard-
ed as scouts for the business of
Liverpool; it was their business to
keep the connection between peo-
ple in the seaport and those in the
country, and to keep the people
that run the commerce advised as
to what was going on in the in-
terior of the country.

In spite of the unfortunate
episode of Mr. David Jones going
to London, there were still one or
two left in Liverpool, and they
would do all they possibly could to
accommodate anybody who wanted
their services. It was very impor-
tant if they were going to promote
the trade of the port that they
should pull together in making all
the use possible of the facilities
provided. He was not at all satis-
fied that everybody in Liverpool
had realised what the facilities of
the port were; he did not think that
any of them at the Dock Board
were really satisfied that all the
facilities were being fully used. He
believed it was far easier to
cheapen the services of the port
by an intelligent and co-operative
use of the facilities, than it ever
could be by reducing the cash
charges. They could save more by
using the facilities properly than
by trying to get a penny farthing
off the master porter's charges.

Co-operation of Corporation.

Lieut.-Col. Buckley, D.S.O.
(chairman of the Liverpool Cham-
ber of Commerce), also responding,
said they could not do without the
middlemen; he was an expert who
studied certain aspects of the
trade. In Liverpool they were not
by any means downhearted. He
thought there were certain things
which could be done for the trade
of the port. One was to educate
public opinion, which was a very
great force; and he thought some
action could be taken by the city
authorities. He thought the Cor-
poration of Liverpool had not
shown sufficient vision in the past,
and had not visualised what the
banks of the Mersey contained, and
what a tremendous future they had
before them as a city and port.

The Lord Mayor (Miss Mar-
garet Bevan) in proposing "The
Liverpool Shipping and Forward-
ing Agents' Association," said the
shipping and forwarding agents
were the carriers of the world.
There was a suggestion of romance
about it, but there was more of the
suggestion of a wonderful and far-
reaching opportunity. It was by
working together that the prosper-
ity of Liverpool was assured.
Liverpool appreciated what the
shipping and forwarding agents
were doing, and Liverpool re-
cognised what they added to her
prosperity.

The Chairman in responding said
they were in their 27th year, and
they were perhaps the oldest as-
sociation of the kind in the world.
They believed they were there to

deal with various questions that
might arise in relation to trans-
port in the city. Forwarding
agents were the receivers and ship-
pers of goods; they were in touch
with the railway companies, the
steamship companies, the port au-
thorities, the Custom's authorities,
and last, but not least, the Con-
suls. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Arnold Rushton in proposing
"Our Guests," said they in Liver-
pool were very proud of their
city, and they were proud of its his-
tory, and of the men who had made
the city. Those present, whether
shipowners or forwarding agents,
gave the negative to articles which
had recently been appearing on
"Why London." They still had in
Liverpool those families with great
traditions, those pioneers, the
princes of commerce who would
carry on to a greater future. He
felt that Liverpool had a great
future, and would continue to hold
the position it held to-day.

Sir F. C. Bowring, in responding,
said Liverpool could take its place
among all the ports of the world,
and they had nothing to fear from
London, in spite of what some peo-
ple might think. He recognised to
the full that it was Liverpool that
had placed him in the position
which made the conferment of the
honour of knighthood possible.

Colonel J. J. Shuts also respond-
ed.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The M.V. "Malayan Prince" ar-
rived Boston on May 19, and was
due at New York yesterday.

The M.V. "Chinese Prince" sail-
ed from New York on May 17.

The Ben Line s.s. "Benavrich"
from Middlesbrough, Antwerp, Lon-
don, Straits and Philippines is due
to arrive here to-morrow.

The B.L. s.s. "Talma" leaves
Amoy for this port to-day p.m., and
is due here to-morrow p.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Ranpura" left
Singapore for this port on May 20
at 9 a.m. with the outward English
Mails, and is due here on May 24
at about noon.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co.
M.V. "Rankine" left Hamburg on
April 14 and is due here on or
about May 25.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Russia" from Hong Kong on May
9, left Yokohama on Friday, and is
due at Vancouver on May 27.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Asia" (Capt. A. J. Haffey, R.N.R.)
is due here on May 28 at 8 a.m.,
and will berth at Pier No. 5, Kow-
loon Wharf. She will leave here
for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.,
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and
Yokohama on May 30 at noon.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Canada" left Vancouver for Hong
Kong, via Japan ports and Shang-
hai, on May 17, and is due here on
June 4.

The M/V "Agra" (Swedish East
Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Antwerp on
May 7, and is due here on or about
June 16.

The M/V "Delhi" (Swedish East
Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Hamburg
on May 13, and is due here on or
about June 17.



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You must have lost your mind, John. You know
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service, John, can't be beat anywhere."

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Pres. Hayes June 17th 8 a.m. Pres. Garfield July 28th 8 a.m.
Pres. Polk July 1st 8 a.m. Pres. Harrison Aug. 12th 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Lincoln May 22nd 6 p.m. Pres. Madison June 5th 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland May 26th 6 p.m. Pres. Pierce June 9th 6 p.m.
Pres. Van Buren June 3rd 8 a.m. Pres. Hayes June 17th 8 a.m.

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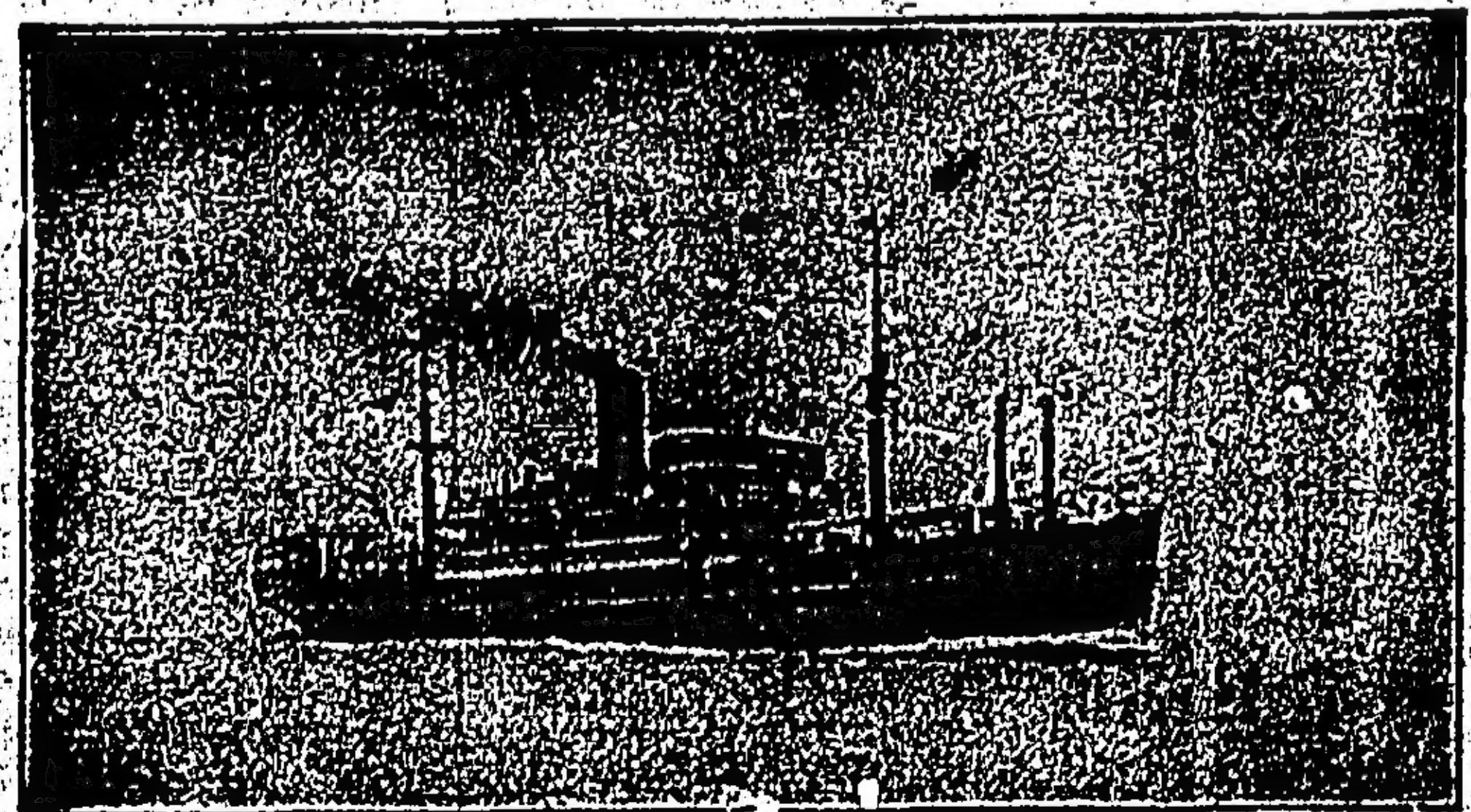
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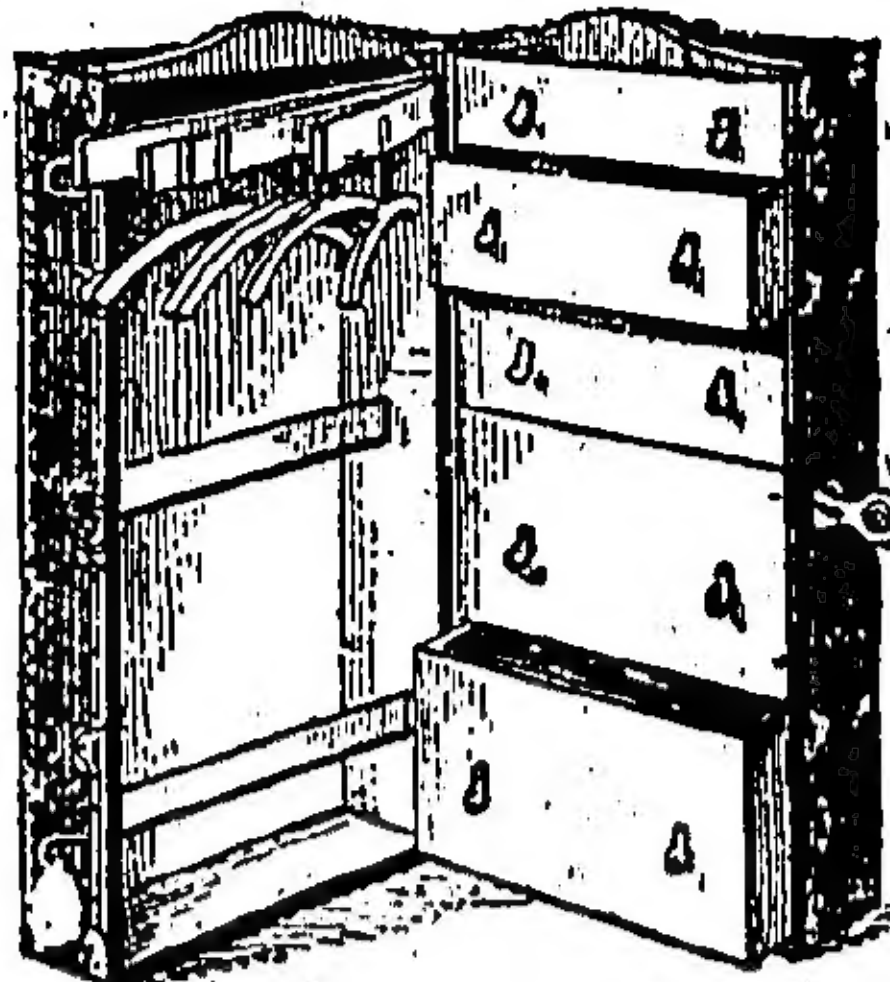
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BIRTH.

HOSKING.—On March 31, at
St. Mary's, Vicarage, Aston
Brook, Birmingham, to Ellen,
wife of H. W. Hosking, Chinese
Maritime Customs, a son.

IN MEMORIAM.

JONES.—In memory of Frank
Jones (Shanghai), who died at
the Royal Southern Hospital,
Liverpool, England, May 14,
1926. Deeply regretted.

Hong Kong, Tuesday, May 22, 1928.

"COLONISING" IN CHINA.

The news that Reuter sends us from Geneva is doubtless thoroughly up-to-date, though it must be admitted that it is by no means an easy task, even for those accustomed to read of the many conferences that take place at this Swiss city, now better known for its international meetings than perhaps for anything else, to follow in the intricacies presented by one conference following so closely upon the heels of another. Matters are not made any the more illuminating when in addition to the conferences we have to follow along the devious paths of the various committees of the League and other important bodies. But it is with a heart undaunted that we follow humbly on, endeavouring to grasp at least the essentials and to pass on in more amplified and clarified form what Reuter and other agencies send us, occasionally somewhat too briefly to enable us clearly to grasp precisely what is taking place. This, by way of preliminary observation to further reference to one of such telegraphic news items from Geneva which we published in yesterday's issue. It would be noted that the Economic Consultative Committee (pre-

sumably of the League of Nations) had adopted certain important resolutions of the International Economic Conference "one of which, dealing with commerce, indicated possible methods for the treatment of foreigners abroad." It is the irritating obscurity of phrases such as this which caused us at the beginning of this article to refer to the "intricacies" presented in following certain events at Geneva. However, we seem to come to something not only clear but concrete in the statement that follows, namely: "This evoked a strong protest from Mr. Chao Chuan (China) who declared that foreigners went to China to colonise. He agreed with the plan to treat foreigners on the same basis as nationals, but thought that more favourable treatment would be given foreigners than nationals." It is not stated how Mr. Chao arrived at this conclusion, and this is to be regretted as it would be interesting to know what precisely he means.

In China, at any rate, foreigners generally neither wish to be nationalised nor do they hope for more favourable treatment. Years ago, in the full flush of their victory over the Manchus and on the inception of their Republic, Chinese authorities declared that foreigners in China might become nationalised after nine years' residence in China. Neither then nor since did we observe any eagerness on the part of Europeans or Americans to make use of such "favourable treatment."

Obviously the only conclusion to arrive at is that it is mere waste of time to discuss such resolutions at Geneva or anywhere else, at least so far as concerns China. Mr. Chao's "strong protest," when he declared that "foreigners went to China to colonise," is much more interesting. But though interesting it is by no means accurate. In fact it is, we suspect, mendaciously misleading, for Mr. Chao knows perfectly well that foreigners do not go to China to colonise. They go there and remain there to trade. Commerce is their primary and only purpose, and if, in the process, Settlements such as those in Shanghai and Concessions such as those in other Treaty Ports, evolve, they do so and have long done so (as Mr. Chao knows perfectly well) as much in the interest of Chinese as of foreigners. Foreigners in China (apart from missionaries) are in that country merely to engage in legitimate commerce and any "colonising" is entirely the result of circumstances brought about originally by the actions of Chinese. There would have been no need of settle-

ment in the Shameen had Cantonese treated foreigners properly nor would the splendid international city of Shanghai have evolved had not foreigners been compelled to make habitable the nasty swampy ground passed over to them by the Chinese for their exclusive use. Chinese, instead of complaining about foreigners' colonisation in their country, would be much better employed observing how foreigners, in circumstances frequently made hard and disagreeable by the Chinese, set about to make for themselves a "habitation and a name" worthy of their own views of civilisation.

OBITUARY.

A FAMOUS ENGLISH SCULPTOR.

The death is announced of Sir George Frampton, the famous sculptor. [Sir George Frampton, who was 68 years old, became a Royal Academician in 1902. He was President of the Royal Society of British Sculptors in 1911-12. He has a long list of famous works to his credit, his Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens and his Edith Cavell Memorial probably being the best known. Sir George Frampton was also responsible for the whole of the sculpture work in the exterior of Lloyd's Register in the city, the entrance to Electric House in Moor-gate, and the lions at the entrance to the new extension of the British Museum. He owed much of his early reputation to his statue of Queen Victoria. He also executed a statue of Queen Mary for Calcutta and Delhi. Sir George Frampton was universally recognised as one of the greatest of modern sculptors.]

SIR ALEXANDER RICHARDSON.

Sir Alexander Richardson, former editor of "Engineering," an ex-member of Parliament for Gravesend, died at his home at Clapham Park London, recently.

Sir Alexander, who was born at Dumfries on March 27, 1864, served for a time on the "Glasgow Herald," and as a student of engineering in all its applications, he joined the staff of "Engineering," of which he became sole editor on the death of Dr. W. H. Maw, and then managing director. On his retirement in 1924 he was appointed consulting editor of "Shipbuilding and Shipping Record," the "Marine Engineer and Motorship Builder," and other technical journals. He was an Associate of the Institute of Naval Architects, vice-president of the Junior Institution of Engineers, and Companion of the Institution of Marine Engineers.

A well-known writer on matters relating to marine engineering, shipbuilding, naval and economic subjects, he contributed regularly to the "Naval Annual," until in 1921 he became governing director and joint editor of that standard work, when its title became "Brassie's Naval and Shipping Annual." "The Evolution of the Parsons Steam Turbine" and "The Man Power of the Nation" are two of his permanent works. In 1918 he became Conservative member of Parliament for Gravesend, and sat until 1923, a year after he had received the honour of knighthood. Lady Richardson is Georgina, daughter of Captain George Fleming, of the mercantile marine.

SHELL SEEKERS.

FINED FOR CAUSING A
NUISANCE.

For causing a nuisance to bathers on the beach on the East side of Stonecutters Island, yesterday afternoon, by seeking for cockles at the end of the beach, two Chinese were this morning formally charged at the Kowloon Magistracy, before Mr. Schofield, and was fined \$7 with the alternative of 10 days.

A military police officer appeared in court, and gave evidence to the effect that on receiving numerous complaints against these shell seekers, he went down to the beach, and saw a large crowd of them. On his approach they ran away and escaped on their sampans. However, he managed to arrest the two defendants. He further added that the beach was not a public concern.

The defendants pleaded guilty, and said that they did it only because the others did so.

The First Police Magistrate, Mr. R. E. Lindsay, has gone to Shanghai with the Hong Kong Interport Cricket team as official scorer. During his absence, Lieut.-Col. F. Eaves, D.S.O., Land Officer at the Supreme Court, will act as First Magistrate at the Central Magistracy. Col. Eaves took the bench for the first time this morning.

MR. P. W. GOLDRING.

TRIBUTES TO HIS WORK AND
CHARACTER.

PAID IN SHANGHAI COURT.

His Honour, Judge King, in H.M. Supreme Court, before proceeding with the business for the day made reference to the community's loss through the death of Mr. P. W. Goldring, Assistant Prosecuting Solicitor of the Shanghai Municipal Council. His Lordship said:—

"It is with regret that I heard last night of the death of my friend, P. W. Goldring. His death was a very sad one. I had seen him two or three days previous, and he then appeared to be in the best of health. I had known Mr. Goldring for several years, first as a practitioner of this Court, and later, when the Council made a very necessary change and Mr. Goldring was appointed second legal adviser to Mr. Maitland, Prosecuting Solicitor of the Shanghai Municipal Council. This appointment was made owing to the large amount of work which arose in the Provisional Court. I always found him a very pleasant companion. He did a lot of reading, and it was always a pleasure to converse with him. Mr. Goldring was a very likeable character, and I believe he had very few enemies. In his younger days he was a very good sportsman, and while at Oxford only just missed getting his blue. I believe that he only just missed securing a place in the English representative Rugby team, and that he was also a good cricketer. His sudden death is not only regretted by his friends but by the whole of Shanghai, and the deepest sympathy is extended to his relatives."

Energy and Fairness.
In the Shanghai Provisional Court, Judge Liang Lone and Mr. C. E. Whitmore, Senior Consul's Deputy, also made reference to the late Mr. Goldring.

Insp. Mason said that Mr. Goldring was to have appeared in an armed robbery case.

The Judge said that he knew Mr. Goldring well as Assistant Prosecuting Solicitor and as acting Prosecuting Solicitor during the absence of Mr. E. T. Maitland. Mr. Goldring was a man of high ability and during the period that he had appeared in the Shanghai Provisional Court he had always shown a considerable amount of energy and fairness in connection with the cases in which he prosecuted. The Court desired to extend, on the occasion of his death, their sincere condolences to Mrs. Goldring and the members of deceased's family.

On behalf of the Senior Consul's Deputies, Mr. Whitmore said that he wished to concur with all that the learned Judge had said.

The Funeral.

The funeral took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery. The Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral, officiated, and the chief mourner was deceased's widow.

The coffin was taken from the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, about 40 police forming a guard of honour to the cemetery. The pallbearers were Insps. W. Robertson, C. Powell, C. Morgan, P. J. Dunne, W. Higgs, and Sub-Insp. Groves. In the procession were Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Commissioner of Police, and Messrs. E. C. Baker, W. Wainwright, and W. G. Clarke, Assistant Commissioners of Police.

Among the many friends attending the service, were:—Judge G. W. King, Messrs. J. W. Wheeler, M. Reader Harris, R. T. Bryan, J. R. Jones, S. L. Burdett, A. G. Mossop, J. A. Bodeley, A. M. Preston, J. Fraser, A. G. Nugent, and Captain H. G. Read.

A large number of beautiful floral tributes were sent.

"LUCKY MAN."

CHIEF JUSTICE GIVES BENEFIT
OF THE DOUBT.

Because Mr. H. S. Fitzroy (Assistant Attorney-General) was not prepared to say that he could offer evidence of "guilty knowledge," the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan), at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, directed the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty" early in the trial of Li Hong. Prisoner was charged with possession of three colining moulds at No. 368, Portland-street, 1st floor, Mongkok, on April 4. His Lordship warned the prisoner to be more careful in future in associating with people who coined money. He had run a great risk and was a very lucky man.

Before Major C. Wilson, at the Central Magistracy this morning, Revenue Officer Grimmitt charged a Chinese with the unlawful possession of a jar of dutiable Chinese wine. The jar was concealed in a large market vegetable basket. A fine of \$50 or four weeks' jail was imposed.

SHANGHAI TO-DAY.

AS SEEN BY A RECENT
VISITOR.

MIXED VIEWS.

London, April 12.
Mr. Alfred Peters, in the "Optician and Scientific Instrument Maker," writes entertainingly of optical work the Far East, as follows:—

"To an amazing extent, the world is one; and optical developments in this country have repercussions throughout the world. It has been my privilege to meet, and discuss at some length the optical situation, with some of the leading practitioners in many of the thirteen countries I have visited. In China, six prominent opticians in Shanghai entertained me to dinner at one of the principal Chinese restaurants, so that I might tell them something of optical conditions in this country; and the president of the Rotary Club of Shanghai—himself at the head of the Business Equipment Corporation of that great city, and when in early life had been an optician in Manila, in the Philippine Islands—gave me an introduction to the firm who had taken over his practice there."

Modernly in China.

"You would perhaps expect that the most backward country in the world in optical matters would be China, but this is not the case. There can be no doubt that, in the interior of China, there is little or no optical service at all, but in the great cities of Hong Kong, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking and Tientsin, all of which it was my privilege to visit, I found well appointed opticians' shops, most of them run, of course, by Chinese usually in the foreign concession and not in the Chinese cities. I visited one such establishment in Shanghai, and found there modern instruments of precision of helping in the examination. It seemed strange to see the comfortable chairs provided, where tea might be served before or after the examination of the eyes."

"Business is a leisurely matter in China, and hours are employed in conversation and social intercourse which I am afraid we in the country would consider wasted. You cannot do business in a hurry in China; if you are not prepared to spend a great deal of time in preliminaries, then no business will result. The six opticians who entertained me to dinner, as before mentioned, occupy very fine locations on one of the main shopping streets of the foreign concession in Shanghai, a magnificent street which would compare with many in the largest cities in this country. I heard of one of these firms spending \$25,000 a year in advertising, taking full pages in the local papers, printed in English and Chinese."

Hard on Japan.

"Going to Japan, I found a totally different state of affairs. There I was informed by one of the leading opticians (in a small but beautifully appointed ground floor location on the main street in Kobe, with the last word in modernity in show cases and windows), that the oculists only charge 10s. 6d. for examining the eyes and supplying the prescription, with the result that a large proportion of the people who can afford good glasses go straight to the oculist, and the optician has or thinks he has—little chance of developing the sight testing side of the business. I found quite good opticians, shops also in Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya and Tokyo."—"N. C. Daily News."

A six-year-old Chinese boy, named Li Kwong, was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from severe injuries received by accidentally falling from a window into the backyard of the Kai Fat boarding house where he was staying with his parents. The child's condition is very serious.

Local Girl Guides will parade at Government House at 10.15 a.m. on Empire Day for the presentation of medals.

TEASERS.

Answer The "China
Mail" Questions.

TO-DAY'S POSERS.

From day to day a series of half a dozen questions, not tremendously difficult to answer but not always so simply solved as may be thought, appear on this page. Answers are given on page nine.

1. Who was Elizabeth Garrett Anderson?
2. What famous English novelist died in 1870?
3. And where was he buried?
4. Who was John Quincy Adams?
5. Who was Ulysses?
6. How long is the Great Sphinx of Egypt?

ANTI-NIPPONISM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

USING THE STAGE.

"Massacre of Tsinan" as a Play in Canton.

Although the Canton Government's attitude is firm against anti-Nipponism, individuals in official circles in Canton have not refrained from assisting propaganda.

An enterprising theatrical troupe staged "The Massacre of Tsinan" in the Nam Kwan (southern suburb) theatre. The play had been written on the spur of the moment as it was felt that it would be an immense draw.

Uniforms and other official dress were needed. These, it is learned on good authority, were borrowed from officials. The theatre was packed to overflowing that night and the audience included a large number of influential officials with their families.

Chiang & Melodrama.

The "star" of the troupe took the part of Chiang Kai-shek, whose name was purposely mispronounced so as not to cause offence. An element of melodrama had to be introduced as no Cantonese play can succeed without it. The reason for the changing of the name is therefore obvious.

Tsai Kung-shih, the Nationalist Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Tsinan, whose death is admitted by the Japanese, was represented as a martyr. Eyes were gouged out and the nose cut off in a bloodthirsty setting, the actor who took the part of the Japanese officer who the playwright alleged to have been responsible being booed off the stage.

RIVAL UNIONS.

Stevedores Boycott Japanese Cargoes.

The hereditary rivals, the Tung Tak and the Chap Yin labour unions of Canton, have again expressed their feeling of antagonism, Wongsun being chosen as the scene of combat.

The Tung Tak union gathered forces to the number of about six hundred strong and proceeded to invade the stronghold of the Chap Yin union. The latter union's intelligence service was below par that day and they had no inkling of the danger that threatened until the rival forces showed up. The comparatively few members who were in the premises at the time made desperate efforts to repel the attack, but were overwhelmed by force, of numbers and had to give way.

Bloodthirsty Desire.

"Discretion is the better part of valour" runs an old saying. Chap Yin supporters will readily admit the truth of it, says the "Canton Gazette."

The defenders of headquarters retreated, but were not by any means defeated. They hastily gathered reinforcements to the tune of 800 men and swooped down on their sworn enemies who temporarily held the field.

The battle raged fiercely, and as can be readily imagined, conflict took on a serious aspect, as the fighters each and every one cherished the bloodthirsty desire of wiping the opponents off the face of this earth.

Police Intervene.

The alarm being raised, a big force of police hurried to the battle area. What then transpired is not reported, but the Chap Yin still reign supreme in the territory of Wongsun.

[Note: The Chap Yin stevedores have refused to work Japanese steamers and merchandise. The Tung Tak cargo coolies refuse to "strike".]

DEMPSEY'S FORTUNE

TEX RICKARD SPEAKS OF NEARLY \$3,000,000.

RECEIVED FOR VARIOUS BOUTS

New York—According to Tex Rickard, Dempsey (whose retirement from the ring has been announced) was the "greatest individual money-maker and the best box-office card the sport ever knew."

Continuing, Rickard said: "Dempsey's drawing power is reflected in the aggregate gate receipts of \$9,038,000 in battles under his direction alone, in which his earnings, approximately, have amounted to \$2,510,500. This is exclusive of his bout with the late Billy Miske, at Benson Harbour, for which Dempsey received about \$90,000, and the bout in which Dempsey collected about \$200,000 for defending his title against Tom Gibbons in Shelby."

The Misses Allen and Doris Woods are singing at the opening of the Y.M.C.A. on Thursday, May 24, at the City Hall at 8 p.m.

TRAFFIC CASE.

EUROPEANS "ERROR OF JUDGMENT."

EVIDENCE TO-DAY.

Evidence was taken by Major C. Willson, at "traffic time" at the Central Magistracy this morning, in the case in which Mr. H. J. Chambers of Messrs. Scales and Company, David's-building, was last week remanded on a summons alleging dangerous driving in Caine-road on May 9 at about 9.30 a.m.

Traffic Sergeant Scrym, who was driving a police motor cycle combination at the time of the alleged offence, gave evidence, also Court Sergeant Pepperell, who was in Sgt. Scrym's sidecar.

The evidence pointed to the police motor cycle approaching the top of Ladder-street when the defendant's motor car No. 2059 came round a bend on the other side of the Ladder-street junction at a high speed and on the wrong side.

Sergeant Scrym pulled up his combination just in time to avoid a collision. Mr. Chambers did not stop his car until he had gone some 200 yards beyond the top of Ladder-street.

Mr. Chambers said that he might have been guilty of misjudgment, but he did not think that he was driving negligently.

The Inevitable Dog.

He explained that a dog was in practically the centre of the road, a little to the left side. He considered that he did not have enough space in which to pass the dog on the left, so, as the road in front was clear at the time, he passed the dog on the right. Then, on rounding the bend, he came upon the police motor cycle.

Mr. Chambers said that he passed the dog on the right because he did not think he was called upon to stop and hold up other traffic to wait because of the dog.

The Better Way!

Major Willson said that Mr. Chambers should have slowed up or passed the dog on the left. He remarked that it was better to kill a dog than to endanger the lives of people on the road.

Mr. Chambers called Traffic Sergeant Baker as his witness. In the witness box, Sergeant Baker said that about 9.45 a.m. on May 9, he was driving his motor cycle to the Government Civil Hospital along Caine-road, when he was stopped by Mr. Chambers who pointed to a spot on the road at a bend near the top of Ladder-street. Mr. Chambers asked him to take certain measurements on the road, explaining that another Traffic Sergeant was going to summons him for driving his car on the wrong side of the road when taking the bend.

Replying to Mr. Chambers in Court, Sergeant Baker said that from the rough measurements he had taken, he was of the opinion that Mr. Chambers could have passed the dog on the left side of the road. At the worst, the witness said, the dog would have been struck by the car's mudguard.

Error of Judgment.

Major Willson said that he was satisfied that Mr. Chambers had committed an error of judgment. He should never have passed the dog on the right. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

Other Cases.

Mr. R. Jacobson, owner of motor cycle No. 300 was summoned for failing to supply suitable accommodation for his motor cycle in Leighton Hill-road. He admitted the offence and was fined \$3.

The Chinese driver of public motor car No. 249 was summoned for dangerous driving at the junction of Rumsey-street, and pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. E. A. R. Sample gave evidence for the prosecution. He said that a week ago last Sunday he was escorting a lady who was going away by the Canton boat. They walked on the left of Rumsey-street, and when near the corner of the street, they inclined towards the footpath.

When they were some two or three feet from the pavement, motor car No. 249 suddenly came round the corner, and the witness just had time to pull the lady out of the car's way. He did not hear any horn sounded before the car appeared round the corner, and the car did not slow down until it had got into Des Voeux-road. The witness, however, was able to see its number. He calculated that the defendant's speed was about 80 miles per hour when rounding the bend.

Defendant contested this and held that no one could turn a corner in a car at the speed of 80 miles per hour.

Mr. Sample replied that he was a car owner, and he knew that it could be done.

Not Wise.

Major Willson. It is not wise, though.

The witness agreed, and replying to a question by the judge, said

POLICE RESERVE.

KING'S BIRTHDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

A COMMENDATION.

The following orders have been issued by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., Captain Superintendent of Police:—

Empire Day.

There will be no duties or parades for either the Chinese or Indian Companies on Thursday, May 24, there will also not be any instructional patrol of the Flying Squad.

Training School.

The classes at the Police Training School, Kowloon, will be held as usual on Wednesday, May 23, at 5.30 p.m.

Chinese Company.

All ranks of the Chinese Company will parade at Central Police Station on Thursday, May 31—advanced men for inspection of Arms, and recruits for Squad Drill under Sergeant Condon. Fall in at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress and Equipment:—White Uniform, Cap with cover, Belt (no truncheon), Rifle and side-arm.

Flying Squad.

Commendation.—Constable R.305 Lo Shiu-wah of the Flying Squad is commended by the C.S.P. for the smart capture of a Chinese male, subsequently sentenced to 4 weeks hard labour for the larceny of a gold ring from No. 39 Queen's-road East on April 11, 1928.

King's Birthday.

On Monday, June 4, the date of the celebration of the King's Birthday, the Police Reserve will assist the regular Police in patrol and traffic duties at Happy Valley in connection with the Military Parade. The following members will be detailed accordingly viz:—Chinese Company . . . 50 men Indian Company . . . 25 men Flying Squad . . . 20 men Sharpshooters' Coy. . . 12 men Orders regarding dress, place and hour of falling in, will be published later.

W. KENT, A.S.P.,

Adjutant.

Hong Kong, May 21, 1928.

OUR FOREFATHERS.

LIVED IN TREES BUT THE TREES LEFT THEM.

TAILS, BEARDS & HAIRY COATS

Philadelphia.—Interesting views as to the origin of mankind were given recently at the Museum of National History, when Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, its President, and Dr. William K. Gregory, also of that institution, delivered addresses before the American Philosophical Society.

Professor Osborn agreed with Darwin that the "dawn-men," or forerunners of the human race, owed to swaying by the hands in trees; that they were covered with hairy coats; that both sexes were bearded; that their ears were pointed and capable of movement; that they had tails; that they had many muscles now lost and that they had prehensile feet. He insisted, however, that the period when the "dawn-men" swung in trees was exceedingly remote and comparatively short.

Professor Gregory, like Darwin, attributed much greater importance to the tree-swinging period. These forefathers left the trees about 15,000,000 years ago, according to the calculations of Professor Osborn. They lived in the trees long enough to acquire the erect spinal column which distinguishes men from quadrupeds, but, strictly speaking, he said, it was not a case of our ancestors leaving the trees, but of the trees leaving our ancestors.

What happened was, that in the Oligocene period, at a time something like 15,000,000 years ago, the dense forests disappeared from much of the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere, and, having no trees left in which to swing, the founders of the human family had to find some other way to get along.

that at that time there was quite a number of passengers going to the night boat.

The Magistrate convicted. The police stated that the defendant had been driving for only six months and he had had a previous conviction. A fine of \$15 was imposed.

Dangerous Speeding. Traffic Sergeant Baker summoned the Chinese driver of public motor car No. 220 for dangerous speeding in Praya East at 12.4 a.m.

Defendant admitted the charge.

The Sergeant said that he calculated the speed at between 20 and 25 miles per hour, and added that half-a-dozen other cars were summoned for similar offence on the night in question. They had all already been dealt with in the previous week. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

HYDE PARK.

QUESTION AS TO APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

"MAN WITH UMBRELLA."

London, Yesterday.

The motion to appoint a Committee has been postponed pending substantial agreement of all Parties in view of a strong desire, notably among Labour members that enquiry be limited to the interrogation of Miss Savage.

The issue will not be obscured by consideration of the Sir Chiozza Money case.

Meantime, one of the most important witnesses in the Money case, known as the "man with the umbrella" has turned up and interviewed Money's solicitor. He was the man who when the detectives were taking Sir C. Money and Miss Savage to the Police station handed over the umbrella which Money had left behind and who had hitherto remained in the background unidentified.—Reuter.

SAMMY MANDELL.

WINS LIGHT WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

New York, To-day.

For the world's lightweight championship Sammy Mandell outpointed Jimmy MacLarin.—Reuter's American Service

TO-DAY'S FILMS.

"LES MISERABLES" AT THE QUEEN'S.

GREAT FRENCH PICTURE.

Accepted as a classic by every university in the world and translated into many languages, "Les Miserables" Victor Hugo's immortal drama of love and sacrifice has been transferred to the screen in a big new film which will be shown to-day at the Queen's Theatre where it will remain until Saturday. The story is not one to be summarised in a column, even if it were not so widely known, suffice it to say that the characters created by the famous author have been faithfully portrayed and the settings of the period have been constructed at enormous cost. The picture, when first released, was shown in two separate parts, but after a great deal of painstaking cutting and editing it has been made possible to present the whole picture at one performance. Wherever "Les Miserables" has been shown, it has been acclaimed as a masterpiece and a triumph for the French film industry. The cast of over 150 principals was selected from the chief theatres of Paris while in many scenes, the "crowds" total more than 5,000 people. Owing to its great length, the film can be screened only three times a day and the performances commence promptly at 2.30, 6.00 and 9.15 p.m.

REX BEACH FILM.

Rex Beach's story "Padlocked," the picture at the World Theatre to-day and to-morrow, is a drama of the jazz age. The story, which originally appeared in a magazine, tells of the conflict between the strong individualism of youth and the conventionalism of the older folk. The central figure is a daughter who runs away from home. She seeks a career on the stage and becomes a dancer in a fashionable cabaret patronised by the wealthy set. Dramatic complications lead to an unexpected climax in which love and real happiness triumph over the more sordid things of life. The cast, which was directed by Allan Dwan, includes Lois Moran, Louise Dresser and Noah Beery.

WAR IN THE AIR.

Written by Ralph Blanchard, who saw active service as an officer in the British Air Force during the war, "The Lone Eagle" will be the chief attraction at the Star Theatre to-day and to-morrow. The picture is an intensely dramatic account of the perils faced by fighting airmen, and through it is woven a tender love theme. Raymond Keane appears as a youthful flying officer of the British Air Force who braves every peril for his country and for love. Barbara Kent, whose recent performance in "Flesh and the Devil" awakened considerable praise, is the sweet and vivacious French girl whose love spurs the airman to deeds of courage. The picture is sprinkled with delightful comedy supplied by Nigel Barrie and Marcella Daly, under the capable direction of Emory Johnson. The climax, a battle in the air between entire squadrons, is highly thrilling and sensational.

Shadows Before

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

To-day—Queen's Theatre; "Les Miserables."

To-day—World Theatre; "Padlocked."

To-day—Star Theatre; "The Lone Eagle."

May 24—World Theatre; "The Frontiersman."

May 24—Star Theatre; "The Boy Friend."

Sports.

May 26-28—Fifth Extra Race meetings of the H.K. Jockey Club, Happy Valley.

June 3—Next meeting of the Macao Race Club.

Lammerts' Auctions.

May 25—Office and household furniture at Sales Room, Duddell-st., 2.30 p.m.

Meetings.

May 25—Fifty-fifth annual meeting of Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Union-bldg., 11 a.m.

May 25—Fifty-ninth annual meeting of the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Union-bldg., 11.15 a.m.

May 25—Sixty-second annual meeting of British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Union-bldg., 11.20 a.m.

May 20—Half yearly meeting of H.K. Jockey Club, H.K. Club annex, 5.15 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

May 24—Official opening by H.E. The Officer Administering the Govt. of Cheer 'O new premises in City Hall, 6 p.m., when the Misses Doris and Aileen Woods will sing.

May 24—Theosophical society weekly public lecture "The Perfect Religion," 7, Duddell-st., 6 p.m.

May 24—Girl Guides parade at Government House, 10.15 a.m.

June 4—Reception at Government House in honour of the King's birthday.

June 5—First of a series of addresses at Union Church Hall, Kennedy-rd., on the Old Testament, by Mr. J. S. Flacks.

November 12—Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local exams. at the Hong Kong University.

PREMIER'S HERO.

"FLEETWOOD CHARLIE" LOCATED.

FOUND AT LAST.

"Fleetwood Charlie," the fisherman to whom courage the Prime Minister paid so high a tribute at the banquet of the Company of Master Mariners, has been found after a lengthy search and the following up of innumerable clues resulting in the recent abandonment of any hope that the hero's identity would be established.

At the banquet the Prime Minister told how a Fleetwood fisherman who was wounded when the trawler in which he was serving was sunk by gunfire returned home after six months in Chatham Hospital, and on arrival at Fleetwood, before going home to supper, took his place in the lifeboat, which had been out to the aid of a schooner.

Charlie's Story.

It is now virtually certain that the man to whom Mr. Baldwin referred is Mr. Charles Bird, who lives in a houseboat moored on the banks of the River Wyre, close to Fleetwood Dock. He lives there with his wife and four children because he is unable to obtain a house in Fleetwood. He was a fisherman, and along with the crew of the Fleetwood fishing steamer "Belmont" he volunteered at the outbreak of war. He proceeded to Devonport, and was eventually transferred to the Grimsby trawler "Sandringham." It was while he was with this boat in the North Sea that the incident referred to by Mr. Baldwin occurred, relates the "Manchester Guardian."

The "Sandringham" was suddenly faced by a German gunboat, and though the trawler was armed only with an 18-pounder gun the crew resolved to make a fight for it. The Germans, however, got their shot in first, and made a direct hit. The "Sandringham's" gun platform, on which Mr. Bird was standing, was carried away, and several of the crew were killed. Mr. Bird, the skipper, and the mate were the only survivors out of a crew of eleven when the "Sandringham" sank. Mr. Bird was taken to Chatham Hospital, where he remained for nearly six months with various injuries.

Where his experience differs from Mr. Baldwin's story is that he never went out with the Fleetwood lifeboat. In fact, he was not at Fleetwood at the time the lifeboat went out. Mr. Bird himself is much too modest to admit that he is the hero of whom the Prime Minister had set the country talking. "If the Admiralty records are searched and it is found that the Prime Minister really referred to me," said Mr. Bird, "he said:

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The Nanking Government has passed a temporary law whereby all war prisoners will be used for the construction of roadways.

The death occurred at Bombay of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bt. He was a merchant and mill owner, and succeeded his father, the first baronet, in 1924.

Mr. E. O. Rea, Commissioner of Customs, who has recently been employed in the Inspectorate-General in Peking, left for home last week.

The 14th inst. was the festival of Sainte Jeanne d'Arc, and in honour of it all ships in Shanghai Harbour dressed. There was a parade of French sailors, volunteers and police at the French Consulate-General in the morning when arms were presented on the raising of the flag.

Col. D. C. Cameron, who has been serving on the staff of the Shanghai Defense Force, left for home aboard the Empress of Russia. He is a son of Sir Hector Cameron, a well-known professor of Glasgow University, who some time ago accepted a chair in Toronto University.

Mr. Alex Lattimore, widely known in north China, as a professor of English and German at Peking University, who departed with his adopted son, Eugene, early in January for a trip through Europe, passed away on April 14, in Florence, Italy, in a hospital conducted by the English Sisters.

The managing director of the Lung-Hai Railway, Dr. C. T. Wang, has established an office at 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

Advice has been received from London of the election of Dr. C. P. Rakusen of Shanghai as a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Gentlemen attending the reception at Government House on June 4 in honour of the King's Birthday will wear white mess jacket, white waistcoat, black tie and decorations.



Burton K. Wheeler.—Well known Senator who was in Hong Kong nearly a year ago.

Senator Frank B. Willis, a candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency, died of cerebral hemorrhage at Delaware, in the ante-room of the hall there, where 2,000 people were waiting to hear his campaign speech.

Sir Francis Dunnell having expressed his desire to retire at the end of the year from the post of Chief Legal Adviser of the London and North-Eastern Railway Company, which he has held since the formation of the company in 1923, the directors have accepted his resignation with great regret, and have appointed Mr. I. Buchanan Pritchard, at present solicitor to the Metropolitan Railway Company, to succeed him. Mr. Pritchard will take up his duties on Jan. 1 next.

Owing to the illness of Miss Blanche Marshall, the next Shanghai A.D.C. production, "All the King's Horses," has been unavoidably postponed. Arrangements have been made to produce this play on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 24, 25 and 26. The opening night on Empire Day will be given as a benefit performance to Mr. W. Armstrong, the retiring business manager of the Lyceum Theatre, in place of the special vaudeville programme previously arranged.

Paris, — Nearly \$12,000,000 (about £2,400,000) in gold bullion or bars has reached Paris from New York for the Bank of France. Since December last about \$75,000,000 (\$15,000,000) in gold coinage or ingots has reached France, mainly from America. Some gold has been obtained from London and Amsterdam. The question is constantly asked why the Bank of France is accumulating this gold from abroad, seemingly in perfect understanding with the Treasury. It is surmised in some financial quarters that it is in order that there may be as much "cover" as possible to give confidence at the moment of the General Election, to stiffen the paper franc at a time of political crisis, and to create an atmosphere favourable to the issue of a big loan. Others think that it is a step towards the official stabilisation of the franc.

The story of a discussion with a man before his suicide on the best methods of ending human life was related at the inquest at Windermer last month on William Robert Elliott, aged 69, a commercial traveller, of Kitchener-drive, Orrell Park, Liverpool, whose body was found in the lake by two boatmen. The Coroner said he understood there was a charge against him of embezzlement. He identified the body as that of a man who arrived at the hotel a few days earlier and for a considerable time discussed different methods of suicide. He asked: "What is the most expeditious way for a man to put himself out of existence?" "I told him, 'I think myself with a revolver,'" said Mr. Black. "You just pull the trigger and you are bowled over." Elliott assented, but said, "Everybody can't get hold of revolvers." He thought that jumping in front of an express train would be quick. "But," he added, "it would be awful if a man's legs were amputated and the man were still alive." He then said: "I think I will do it the best way."

The Rev. Fr. G. M. Spada, M.A., rector, officiated at Rosary Church, Kowloon, on Saturday, at the wedding of Miss I. F. Shing (second daughter of Mrs. C. Shing and the late Mr. Shing of Sydney) and Mr. E. Slow (eldest son of Mr. J. Slow and the late Mrs. Slow of Seremban). Mr. Albert Shing gave his sister away. Miss Wilhelmina Wong was bridesmaid and the Misses: Chai So and Eva Wong were flower girls. Master Ramon Chan was page boy and Alvena Chow, train-bearer. Mr. Andrew Lim Hoy (the groom's brother-in-law) was best man. After the ceremony, the bride and groom, the bridesmaids and the bridesmaids' mothers gave a reception at Kowloon Hotel.

Students of the Wen Te University, Sincaw, near Shanghai have threatened to strike if the president of their institution is not dismissed.

Batavia, Yesterday.—The R.A.F. flying boats, which left Singapore this morning, have arrived at Banka Island, en route for Australia.—Reuter.

Tientsin telegrams to the "Eastern Times" state that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has sent his adviser, Mr. Sung Ching, to Japan on an important errand, the nature of which was not disclosed.

A second party of Chinese Red Cross Society's workers are soon to leave Shanghai for the war front and orders have been issued by the Commander-in-chief of the Nationalist Armies for their protection.

The wedding was celebrated in Chefoo a fortnight ago of Mr. Arnold Hayman and Miss R. S. Johnson, both of the China Inland Mission. The bride, who was given away by Mr. A. H. Faers, is well-known in Chefoo missionary circles, having been for some time on the staff of the Preparatory school.

The official crime record of the Municipal police for the past week is gratifying, indeed, inasmuch as 281 persons were arrested, of whom 73 were identified by the fingerprint department. In the number were 45 alleged armed robbers of whom 10 have been in custody before, and two alleged murderers, says a Shanghai contemporary.



Harvey S. Firestone, one of the giants in the rubber trade.

At the Central Fire Station yesterday morning, a fire alarm was received from the call box outside the City Hall. Two engines were promptly on the scene but on arrival found the alarm to be false. In view of the fact that a similar incident occurred on Saturday night when a call was received from the same place, it is believed that the alarms were both practical jokes and therefore call for the attention of the police.

Amey telegrams to the "Eastern Times" state that three men-of-war, belonging to the Fochhli Squadron, hearing that a Norwegian steamer was shortly to arrive at that port with a consignment of some 2,000 chests of ammunition aboard, proceeded to the place and waited for the arrival of this vessel. Upon its arrival, they gave chase but the foreign steamer managed to escape. The forts opened fire on the Norwegian vessels which withdrew.

Yesterday afternoon Major C. Willson was again engaged, at the Central Magistracy, with the case in which Yu Yau, a Chinese broker of Lee House-street, is charged with pestering a Chinese woman and behaving in a threatening attitude towards her. Evidence for the defence was taken yesterday, Mr. Hin-shing Lo, for the defendant, seeking to prove that the woman does not have a husband as she claims, and that she had in fact been on very intimate terms with the defendant until recently. Mr. R. E. Wadsworth represented the woman. The case was again adjourned.

The parishioners of Galleymood, near Chelmsford, Essex, recently held an open-air protest meeting when a resolution was moved calling for the resignation of the vicar, the Rev. F. A. Roughton. People of the parish complained that the vicar refused to allow the use of the school for children's treat. Following a church meeting, the vicar and his wife on their way home were pelted with soot and earth. Policemen were stationed outside the church at the services on the following Sunday morning and evening, while in the church were plainclothes detectives from Chelmsford. After the service the vicar shook hands with the people as they passed out.

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Sport Columns

IN THE RING.

SOME PROMISING BELT ASPIRANTS.

[By A. Lonerburn.]

London, April 14. There is promise of a capital fight at the National Sporting Club on Monday night, when Bert Kirby, one of Fred Dyer's team of boxers, and Tiny Smith, of Sheffield, take the ring at 8 st. in a 15-round bout. The probability is that the winner will be matched in the near future against Johnny Hill. That is, if the fly-weight champion is not all intent upon a visit to America.

Dyer, shrewd fellow, will have it that he has quite a remarkable fly-weight in Kirby, and, on the occasion of this young man's recent victory at headquarters, was inclined to take it for granted that he would, at the earliest opportunity, be put in a match for the Belt, holding that he had then done enough to prove that he was the nearest approach to the Scotsman.

Lionel Bettinson, however, took a different view, and, I think, justifiably so, for he remembered that there was any amount of backing for the little Sheffielder. Also, that it had not been established whether Kirby was the better boxer. Both boys are clever—much of a muchness, I should say. That Tiny Smith could be overlooked in the matter of the Belt was impossible. No good purpose would be served, either to the game or to Hill, if every effort were not made to discover to everybody's satisfaction who of the fly-weights had the strongest claim to a fight with Hill.

My Sheffield friends have no end of an opinion about their boy, which, of course, is natural. The Sheffielder who is not an out-and-out champion of home products does not exist. If there is a great deal in it on Monday, I shall be surprised. A better or a more desirable match could not have been made. And, about these little fellows, I am wondering when Teddy Baldoock will make known his plans.

Holidays of an indefinite kind are not for boxers, who would get to the top of the tree. That the Poplar boy cannot be found opponents I do not believe. There are any number of bantams spoiling for a fight with him. I am hoping that we shall soon hear of his intentions. There is still a big public for Baldoock, but he will only hold to it by getting into action, and dispelling whatever idea there may be that he has gone back.

A Featherweight Challenger.

I am expecting that very shortly Harry Corbett and Johnny McMillan—the young Scot who on a recent Monday night won such an impressive victory over Paddy Jones at Covent Garden—will be in the ring at the N.S.C. I am entirely with those who hold a high opinion of McMillan, and I can well understand that there is much money behind him for a contest with the feather-weight champion. I do not suppose for a moment that Corbett is other than willing to take his chances against the Scot. On the contrary, if I know the Bethnal Green youth, he is all eager for a fight with McMillan.

On the 24th of last month Frank Moody and George Cook are to try conclusions at the Liverpool Stadium. Most excellent fight this should prove to be. Cook remains much of the difficult man to beat he has always been—not a high flyer, of course, but the very man to tell the worth of the other fellow. If the Australian were longer in the arm, and if it were not that he has a weakness for holding and hitting in holds, he would be a match for any heavy-weight. As it is, it will, I think, be necessary for Moody to be at his best to beat him.

If he does win, as he expects, he will be much favoured when he goes to war against Gypsy Daniels, who, I am glad to find, has been reaping much success in Germany. Daniels, of course, will have it that he is the best cruiser in Britain, and Dan Sullivan, who is behind him, is decidedly of that opinion. It was, to my thinking, a great pity that Daniels did not accept the offer of the N.S.C. to defend the belt against Moody some time ago.

That, of course, was his own affair, but, if I were a holder of a Lonsdale belt, I should be slow to quibble about terms. After all, there is such a thing as prestige, which sometimes may mean infinitely more than pounds, shillings, and pence. However, we shall perhaps have the opportunity very soon of judging for ourselves whether Daniels or Moody is our better light-heavyweight. The sooner they get into the ring the better.

Honouring the Sporting Earl.

On the last Monday of the month there will be a memorable gathering at the National Sporting Club, for then, in connection with the Lonsdale presentation fund, all the belt holders—past and present—are to appear. What memories will be conjured up. The presentation to Lord Lonsdale, which is to mark the anniversary of his golden wedding, is a fitting tribute to one who may well be termed the father of British boxing. No words of mine could adequately tell the immense service which his Lordship has rendered to the game of boxing, and to all sports having to do with the development of manhood.

In season and out of season he has stood by boxers and boxing. The belts which he founded more surely than any other circumstances, lifted boxing out of the gutter.



Joe Sekyra, 21-year-old ring sensation in the light heavyweight class. Sekyra hails from Dayton, Ohio, and is rated as a coming heavyweight champion.

From the day that he offered his handsome trophies, which were to carry a championship title and a pension, boxing ceased to be the hole-and-corner thing that it was. It has come to be conducted in the full glare of publicity. It is now understood, and appreciated. It is now even "the thing" for all of us to go to fights. The Lonsdale belts have meant a revolution, and a revolution that has brought a lustre to one of the greatest games ever invented. The programme of events on the last Monday of the month will, as far as possible, be thoroughly in keeping with what will be a memorable occasion.

It is proper that Alf Mancini should figure in the principal bout. It was dreadfully hard luck that the suspension of Jack Hood baulked him of what he regarded as the fight of his life. Without the aid of Anglo-Scots forwards Scotland would not have had such a good record in international games in recent years. It is not good for the game in Scotland that the forward line of the international team should be composed entirely of Anglo-Scots as it was this season. At the present rate of progress, however, the day when Scotland will be represented by a forward line of Home Scots is still a long way off. The form shown by the forwards of the district teams that took part in the trials at Dundee this season made it obvious that there are only one or two forwards in Scotland capable of adequately filling the places of the Anglo-Scots who have rendered such yeoman service to Scotland during the past three or four years.

The lack of really good grounds is also a great obstacle to the progress of forward play in Scotland. As hockey grounds improve the stick-work of the forwards will develop. When forwards can no longer depend on the difficulties of the ground to help them to beat the backs, they will be compelled to acquire greater skill in controlling the ball with their sticks. The present hit and rush methods practised by so many forwards are useless on good grounds against good backs.

Another obstacle to the development of the game is the want of practice against strong opposition. Most of the ordinary club games in which a player takes part give him little chance of improving his game. Few teams in Scotland are composed of players who are all in the first class. Most of the teams have one or more weak spots. The player who finds himself week after week opposed by players inferior in ability to himself is not likely to improve his game.

A suggested remedy. To remedy this more inter-district or county games, in which a higher standard of play would be required, from those taking part than they have to produce in ordinary club games, might be instituted. One objection that might be urged against this is that these representative games would interfere too much with club fixtures, as clubs with small memberships might not be able to furnish players for these games and for club matches as well.

On the other hand these representative games, by creating vacancies in the club teams, would provide opportunities for players in the seconds showing what they could do in the first elevens. The prospect of getting a place in the first team would encourage young players to stick to the game, and might be a means of increasing the membership of clubs.

THE DAVIS CUP.

HOLLAND IN THIRD ROUND.

HUNGARY BEATEN.

The Hague, Yesterday. In the second round of the Davis Cup competition Holland beat Hungary by three matches to two—Reuter.

BILLIARDS.

DOCKYARD DEFEATS G.S.M.

The Dockyard Recreation Club were at home to the Garrison Sergeants' Mess on Friday evening when an interesting billiards match was played. Although each side won three games, the total of points scored by the teams gave the home club a win by a comfortable margin.

D.R.C.		G.S.M.	
Mr. Jones	150	Sergt. Ebbage	62
" Spilly	114	" Wood	150
" Lewis	139	" Hall	150
" Oswick	112	" Young	150
" Bell	150	" Thompson	144
" Ames	150	" Basham	93
Total	800		749

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If the inter-district matches at Dundee this season served no other useful purpose they at least showed the necessity for some alteration in the system of trials. With the exception of the East v. Midlands game the district matches as arranged this season were useless as trial games, due to the weakness of the Highland and North districts.

The form of the Highlands and North teams this season at Dundee seems to indicate that hockey is not making the same progress in these districts as it has done in other parts of Scotland. It was thought that the playing of an international match in Inverness last season would stimulate interest in the game in the Highlands, but the geographical position of the district makes it almost impossible for teams from the Highlands to meet teams from other districts. This undoubtedly is a great hindrance to the progress of the game in this district. Of the Highland team that played at Dundee only three players showed any signs of class in their play—J. Macdonald, M. G. Dando, and R. Macleod.

The most disappointing of all the district teams was the North. Though there are plenty of players in the district, the North has been one of the weakest of the district teams. The North is handicapped, though to a less extent, in the same way as the Highland district. The only club in the district that plays teams from other districts is Aberdeen University, which has been the outstanding side in the district for many seasons.

The only member of the North team, to show more than ordinary club form in the trials, was H. A. Knight (Aberdeen University), who appears sometimes at centre forward and sometimes at back for his club. He is reputed to have been a very good back at school, but until he is allowed to settle down in one position he is not likely to improve his game sufficiently to put himself in the international class of hockey player.

Though the South clubs are so few in number they invariably get together a very good side for the match against the South-West whom they usually beat. This season, owing to scarcity of players, the South had to get two players from the South-West to complete their team. With remarkable generosity the South-West gave them the best two players they had—E. C. McCallum (Cochrane Park) and C. G. S. Hengler (Bridge of Weir)—both of whom reached the final trial. It is remarkable that the South provided no less than three men for the final trial though two of them scarcely justified their inclusion—"Sports Despatch."

A cannibal trout of 8lb. 10oz. has been captured on Loch Laggan, Scotland, the angler playing it for two hours. The big trout seized and swallowed a small trout which had been hooked.

By scoring a try and converting it, Cyril Griffiths, the Aberavon player, has reached his 100 points for the season.

TEASERS.

Answers to To-day's Questions.

- One of the first Englishwomen to enter the medical profession. Practised in London for many years. In 1900-1910 was Mayoress of Aldeburgh, her native town.
- Charles Dickens.
- In Westminster Abbey.
- President of the United States in 1825.
- One of the Greek leaders of the Trojan war and inventor of the wooden horse.
- The Sphinx is 170 feet long and 56 feet high.

ON THE LINKS.

BERNARD DARWIN'S "GREEN MEMORIES."

PEN PICTURES.

Bernard Darwin, whose pen-pictures of "big" golf and golfers are characterised by unfailing felicity of phrasing and a notable distinctive charm, has made an enjoyable contribution to books on the game with "Green Memories." This is essentially a book to browse over. Mr. Darwin discourses on men and events, and occasionally wanders far from the links in his musings, but he spins with the craft of a master weaver, and those who come under his spell in his pages will spend grateful, glowing hours.

Much of the charm of the book lies in the fact that there is no continuous narrative. Mr. Darwin at the outset tells of his early beginnings, and then how he forsook law to enter journalism.

He writes feelingly on the nuisance inflicted by those who persist in addressing remarks to players engaged in important tournaments, an annoyance which, as everyone knows who has followed golf for any length of time, is very real. There are some players who resent it more than others. "The great professionals," writes Mr. Darwin, "suffer from the particular form of idiot who sidles up and reminds them that he saw them play at the opening of Slopperton-Squashtail five years ago."

"Hullo, Monty!" "The amateur in the nature of things can allow himself a greater licence in the matter of rudeness on these occasions. Some times he must be sorely tempted. A few years ago a perfect stranger came up to Mr. de Montmorency and hailed him with 'Hullo, Monty.' Mr. de Montmorency responded with his usual politeness, but hinted that for the moment he did not know who he was. 'What,' cried the stranger, 'don't you remember me? Well, do you remember three years ago at Hoylake laying your pitch dead at the Dun in your match with So-and-so? Well, I was the man who said 'Well Played.'"

"The worse case of talking to players that I ever saw," continues the author, "was in the most historic of all combats between Mr. Francis Ouimet, Ray, and Vardon at Brookline in 1913. At a crucial moment a young American professional came up to Mr. Ouimet and began to tell him a long and inane story about something he had discovered in his own driving. What is more, Mr. Ouimet answered him with great politeness, and even appeared almost interested. He is always said to have one of the best of all golfing temperaments, and here was evidence of it."

Mr. Darwin might have also mentioned the spectators who, with a fine display of what was termed in the Army "brass neck," ask leading professionals for balls, and even clubs, as souvenirs. And I have even seen one annoyed because he was courteously refused.

Scottish Appetites. If one dared to cross swords with so eminent a writer as Mr. Darwin, one might be tempted into the arena when he discourses on methods of golf reporting as practised by those who chronicle the big events for London and Scottish newspapers respectively.

"The Scottish public," he says, "wants plenty for its money, and, as long as at any rate as there are any Scottish players left in an Amateur Championship, their performances are described hole by hole and almost shot by shot."

It is the London way to cull the choicest flowers in the day's "story," and while that is an agreeable form of journalism for the golf journalist, one assumes that it is not all that is wanted by the Scottish public, who, I think, as individuals generally are more versed in the finer points of the game than the average Englishman—and do want to know something about the matches. For instance, if it should happen in the last eight of an Amateur Championship, Tolley and Bobby Jones were engaged in an epic struggle, one imagines that the Scottish reading public, while they would enjoy reading a description of that, would not consider the day's dish complete unless the story mentioned the other players engaged particularly if they were Scotsmen.

I remember on one occasion, how a London journalist devoted a large part of his space—if not all—to a picturesque account of how a number of hens walked across the first tee at Barnton during a Boys' Championship. It may have been interesting but I venture to suggest that it was not golf.

Mr. Darwin, of course, never descends to such trivial irrelevances; on the contrary he is an acknowledged master in the art of golf writing, a model for his colleagues in the style and treatment of his subject.

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I remember on one occasion, how a London journalist devoted a large part of his space—if not all—to a picturesque account of how a number of hens walked across the first tee at Barnton during a Boys' Championship. It may have been interesting but I venture to suggest that it was not golf.

Mr. Darwin, of course, never descends to such trivial irrelevances; on the contrary he is an acknowledged master in the art of golf writing, a model for his colleagues in the style and treatment of his subject.

That by the way; let us dip again into Mr. Darwin's memories. In a chapter on "Some Great Matches," Mr. Darwin sketches the outstanding golfing events in the last 20 years. In a reference to the meeting of R. H. Wethered and Francis Ouimet in the Walker Cup match at St. Andrews, he says that "for sustained excellence of golf between two amateurs, I have never seen it excelled, I hardly think equaled, and Mr. Ouimet's finish, by which he managed to halve the match, was beyond all praise. To be two up with three to play at St. Andrews, to finish with three 4's and only get a half—this was Mr. Wethered's fate, and it seems a hard one. Mr. Ouimet finished in 3 4 3."

"One scene from the Walker Cup match," he continues, "I can never forget. There is a room at the top of the Royal and Ancient Club-House with a balcony looking down on the last green. On that green the issue of the day was being decided amid desperate excitement, but it did not interest four gentlemen who were playing bridge in the room, and bitterly resented the intrusion of those who wanted, ridiculously enough, to look at golf."

"Some of us brought the American captain through the room in order that he might watch from the balcony, and one of the bridge players looked up and exclaimed, 'Shut that d-d door! He was doubtless beyond the shame, but I must take the liberty of being ashamed for him.'"

Best Post-War Golfer. There is an interesting chapter on the author's experiences in Macedonia in war-time, particularly interesting to me, as I also spent many weary months in the same inhospitable region. He mentions in particular a course at Dudular, where they dug holes with an entrenching tool and putted with mashes. I never beheld the course at Dudular, but there was a very sketchy affair in the Struma Valley which I never saw without marveling at the manner in which British sportsmen triumph over difficulties.

Several chapters are devoted to "The Golfers of My Time," in which the author has many interesting things to say of the outstanding personalities in the game. "I think," he writes, "if you were to get from either Mr. Horace Hutchinson and Mr. Laidlaw his genuine opinion of his contemporaries, it would be the same. Each would regard the other as his rival; he would say that either of the two at his best could have beaten all the other golfers, save one. That one was Mr. Ball, a master with whom in the long run neither could quite cope."

Mr. Ball is his hero. "We are free," he says, "to have our own heroes, and so for my part I declare that I would rather, much rather, have a man like Ball than any other man I ever saw; and if I live to be a hundred I am sure I shall not change at least that one of my prejudices."

Mr. Darwin concludes an exhaustive review by saying—"There is the best post-war golfer of all in this country, not a man, but a club."

FEEDING 'EM.

AT WEMBLEY ON FINAL DAY.

SEVEN MILES OF BOTTLES.

There will be plenty of refreshments at Wembley for the 93,000 ticket-holders at the Cup-Final between Huddersfield and Blackburn Rovers. The caterers are seeing that the spectators need not leave the ground thirsty or hungry. A store of 60,000 bottles of beer has been laid in, and it has been estimated that if placed side by side they would stretch nearly three miles. This distance would be beaten by the mineral water bottles, for they would make a line four miles long.

Beef will be represented by two and a half beasts or 10 quarters of beef for luncheons or sandwiches.

We expect a bigger demand than ever this year, an official of the firm undertaking the catering arrangements, told a Press Association reporter at Wembley. The crowds get more hungry and more thirsty every year. We shall require 7,000 buns, 6,000 pork pies, 700 sandwich loaves, 40 lambs, 60 hams, large quantities of tongue.

A staff of between 400 and 500 will be employed for the catering arrangements. Tea is tremendously popular, and we start serving it at eight a.m. and continue till dusk.

There will be between 40 and 50 churns of milk mostly for the tea drinkers.

The official explained that on occasions like Cup Finals and big race meetings, the caterers studied the districts from which the crowds were drawn. For instance, he said, we find that Yorkshiremen seem to prefer meat pies; Londoners ham rolls, and the Scottish element, well, whisky in their tea of course. Three big motor lorries will be used for carting the goods to the stadium. The lorries will be going backwards and forwards all day.

WATER RECORD.

WOMAN TAKES ENDURANCE TITLE.

Chicago, Yesterday. Mrs. Myrtle Huddleston (America) established the world's endurance record in a swimming pool here, remaining in the water 50 hours, 10 minutes and 15 1/2 seconds. The previous record for women was 32 hours 20 minutes and was made only last Saturday by Miss Nyle Austin, of California. The men's record of 46 hours is held by the German swimmer, Otto Kemmerich.—Reuter's American Service.

It is now definitely stated that K. S. Duleep Singh, the brilliant Indian cricketer, who was unable to play against Oxford last year and who has wintered in Switzerland, will resume his studies at Cambridge this term. This is taken to mean that he will be well enough to play cricket again.

and if I live to be a hundred I am sure I shall not change at least that one of my prejudices."

Mr. Darwin concludes an exhaustive review by saying—"There is the best post-war golfer of all in this country, not a man, but a club."

MONEY & SHARES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

On London—	
Bank, wire	2/1 3/4
Bank, on demand	2/1 7/16
Bank 30 days' sight	
Bank 4 months' sight	2/1 3/4
Credits, 4 months' sight	2/2 3/4
Documentary 4 months' sight	2/2 1/4
On Paris—	
On demand	1312 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	1387 1/2
On Berlin—	
On demand	
On New York—	
On demand	51 3/4
Credits, 60 days' sight	53 3/4
On Bombay—	
Wire	141
On demand	141
On Calcutta—	
Wire	141
On demand	141
On Singapore—	
On demand	91 1/2
On Manila—	
On demand	103 3/4
On Shanghai—	
On demand	75 3/4
30 day's sight (private paper)	
On Yokohama—	
On demand	111
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	9.15
Silver (per oz.)	28 3/4
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	
Chinese Copper Cash nom.	
Chinese Copper Cents 6% prem.	
Rate of Native Interest	
Chinese Sub. Coin .. 32 % dis. ..	
Hong Kong Sub. Coin Par. ..	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Yesterday.	
Paris	124
New York	4.88 3/4
Brussels	34.98
Geneva	25.32
Amsterdam	12.097
Milan	92.40
Berlin	20.40
Stockholm	18.19
Copenhagen	18.20
Olo	18.22
Vienna	34.695
Prague	164 1/4

—British Wireless Service.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Stock	Hong Kong Exchange.
T.T. on London	2/1 3/4
T.T. on Shanghai	75 3/4
Banks.	
Hongkong Bank	1287 1/2
do. Lon. Reg.	2134 1/4
Chartered Bank	221 1/2
Mercantile A. & B.	233 1/2
do. C.	214 1/4
P. & O. Bank	29 1/2
Bank of East Asia	27 1/2
Insurance.	
Canton Insurance	2620
Union Insurance	2342 1/2
North China Insurance	7140
Yangtze Insurance	850
China Underwriters	220
China Fire Insurance	2220
H.K. Fire Insurance	27.50
Shipping.	
Douglas	240
H.K. Steamboats	228 1/2
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	212 1/2
Indo-China (Ref.)	227
do. (Def.)	272
Shell Transport	205 1/2
Water-Boats	220 1/2
Mining.	
Benguet	21 1/2
Kalian Mining Ad.	60 1/2
Langat (Combined)	712.20
do. (Single)	72 1/2
Shanghai Explorations	72.80
Shanghai Loans	73 1/2
Rails	24
Tronoh Mines	217 1/2
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. & K. Wharves	2130 1/4
H.K. & W. Docks	240 1/4
China Providents	25 1/2
Hongkew	7160
New Engineering	75
Shanghai Docks	7110
Cotton Mills.	
Ewo Cottons	73 1/2
Oriental Cottons	72.20
Shai Cottons (Old)	755
do. (New)	729
Land, Hotels & Bldgs.	
H.K. & S. Hotels	58.40 b 8.60 s
Hongkong Lands	363 1/4 b 64 1/4 s
Shanghai Lands	
Humphreys Estates	2144
Hongkong Realities	214 1/2
H.K. Territorials	38 1/4 b 8 1/4 s
Public Utilities.	
H.K. Tramways	224 1/2 s 24 s
Peak Tram (old)	213 1/2
do. (new)	28 1/2
Star Ferry	24 1/2

New Summer Hats

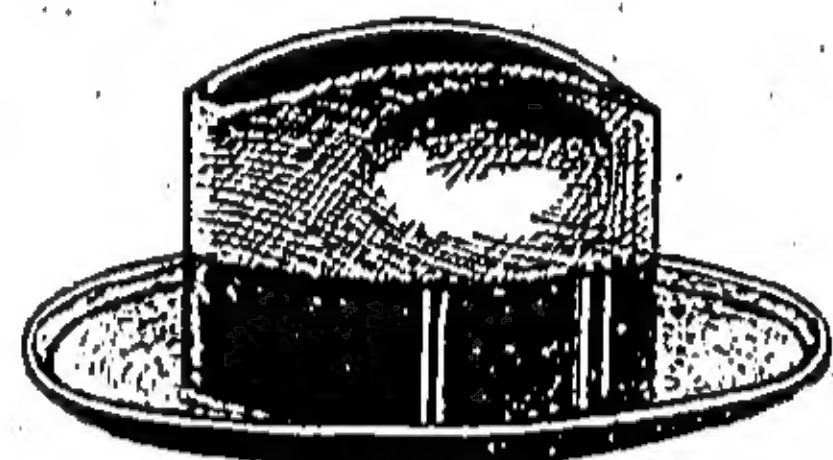
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P. I. RESTRICTIONS.

BUREAU OF POSTS ISSUES
REGULATIONS.

Manila, May 12.

That inter-island radio traffic will be controlled exclusively by the Bureau of Posts in the future, is evidenced by the new ruling of that body which states that hereafter, licences for the installation of inter-island radio stations will be issued to private persons or firms only if the proposed radio stations are to be established in places not yet served by the insular government and that no licence will be granted to any interests represented, controlled or incorporated by foreign representatives or foreign capital.

This decision came as a result of the recent recommendation of the governor general who acted upon the decision tendered him by the Radio Communication Board which investigated the numerous applications of various concerns, both local and provincial for a franchise to operate inter-island stations.

Board Makes Report.

This board, composed of H. C. Anders, representing Malacanang, Commander Luckel of Los Banos, Major L. B. Bender, Signal officer of the Philippine departments and Gonzalo Kamantigue, engineer of the Bureau of Posts, was last year appointed by the governor general and is his advisory committee on the short wave radio situation pertaining to inter-island radio commerce.

The board in its investigation, discovered that the majority of the applications for licences came from foreign owned concerns and submitted the decision to the governor general that in the interests of future inter-island radio development that these franchises should not be granted.

During the past year there have been a few radio stations put into operation by various commercial concerns, the majority of them being lumber companies, who have various camps in other parts of the islands.

By establishing one radio set in the home office and another in their branch station, they were able to establish daily aerial communication with them and consequently feel that this service is better adapted to their particular needs than is the service offered by the Bureau of Posts.

To Continue Short Wave.

The resolution adopted by the Bureau of Posts says in part "that this policy which will hereafter restrict the installation of private radio stations in places where there are already radio or telegraph stations for public use, has been adopted by the government largely for the purpose of avoiding interference in communication not only among local stations operated by the insular government, but by the U. S. Army and Navy and by others having franchises or licences, but with foreign stations as well."

"Furthermore, the International Radiotelegraph Convention, recently held in Washington, D.C., issued regulations relative to the prevention of international interference in the case of short-wave stations."

"If the installation of private short-wave stations is not limited, the interference problem will become serious, and might get beyond control. It is believed, therefore, advisable to limit the number of privately owned stations so as not to hamper or limit the operation of public service stations."

SHIELD GRID TUBES.

NOTABLE INCREASE IN TONE
QUALITY & SENSITIVENESS.

The following experiment was carried out with the well-known Browning-Drake circuit, working out this receiver for use with the shield grid tube.

The usual tuned plate method of transferring energy over to the next stage was used, as this gives the maximum amount of "kick." The regular type of antenna coil was used and the secondary of the regenerative acted as the plate impedance. This proved rather unstable and the need of shielding became evident. This also promised to be so broad in tuning that it would be quite useless, as the regular B-D circuit is only fairly selective.

The transformer idea was then tried. This tube needs a very high impedance in the plate circuit due to its own high impedance. A tuned circuit directly in the plate gives the highest impedance possible at radio frequencies. The extra grid in this tube, being at practically ground potential, shields the plate from the grid so that the usual internal capacity is reduced to a negligible amount. Thus this tube needs no neutralisation of its internal capacity.

This capacity has always been a controlling factor in radio frequency transformer design and too large a primary has usually proved impossible of neutralisation. This tube is a happy combination in that the very high impedance its plate circuit demands is offset by the shielded grid.

The next step was to wind a very high primary in the B-D transformer and after experimenting a 55-turn affair, wound of fine wire in a small slot, was taken as a fixed constant. This receiver was inherently very stable and it did not demand any change in the placing of the coils or other parts, nor did it demand any shielding or neutralisation.

Tests Quite Amazing.

The next tests were carried out with the completed receiver. It was first tried in a suburban location where only fair results had been obtained with the regular B-D type of set, the antenna being about a 25-foot indoor affair. Tuning it was lots of fun as the tickler could be carried right up to the oscillating point, and away from it without that terrific squealing and marring of tone quality one usually gets. This first tube was giving excellent amplification and doing so without being anywhere near the oscillating point. Stations were brought in from all around.

A five-foot piece of wire was connected directly onto the grid of the shield grid tube. Stations still continued to come in. Chicago and Atlantic City high-powered stations were played on the loudspeaker with plenty of volume on this short antenna, and of course, the selectivity was markedly improved. One of the greatest treats however, was the improved tone quality. The B-D type of circuit gave pretty good tone, but it could not equal this receiver paragraph. The flat top tuning curve is needed if one is to get good tone quality. Many R.F. receivers have attempted to get this and many stages of R.F. have been used with small gain per stage in order to avoid excessive regeneration which destroys the "shape of the tuning curve. This new receiver comes near to sounding like the flat top models than any other, and it is quite evident that the resonant curve of this set is very rounded at the top, giving practically a flat top without tricky circuit arrangements. The case for the shielded grid tube has been tried and it was found to be most satisfactory.

BATTERY LEADS.

THE DANGER OF UNINTENTIONAL COUPLINGS.

Sometimes, however, the fault is considerably more difficult to detect. All the various by-pass condensers were proportioned suitably, the screening boxes fitted well and were screwed into position, and the one high-frequency (grid) lead through the double walls of metal separating one tuned circuit from the next continued in each case for less than half an inch into the second can. The only other holes in the boxes were two small ones through which L.T. + and H.T. + leads passed, and a third through which the neutralising condenser could be adjusted by means of a slender screwdriver. The by-pass condensers of the H.T. + leads were connected to the wire within an inch of the point where it entered the can, and H.T. accumulators were used to supply the anode current. Yet, with all these precautions, the receiver could not be stabilised.

Those who like problems may perhaps feel disposed to study the diagram and try to locate the fault before reading on. The writer managed to solve the problem by a reductio ad absurdum method. A careful inspection of a diagram drawn direct from the wiring of the set itself provided convincing evidence that the only possible source of trouble, apart from the possibility of insufficient screening, lay in the L.T. + leads; for these were the only ones not protected by by-pass condensers. Accordingly a 1/2 microfarad was connected, in each compartment, between the point where the lead entered the box and the box itself. On replacing the screening boxes the receiver gave no further trouble, permitting itself to be neutralised readily, and remaining perfectly stable even when both aerial and earth were disconnected.

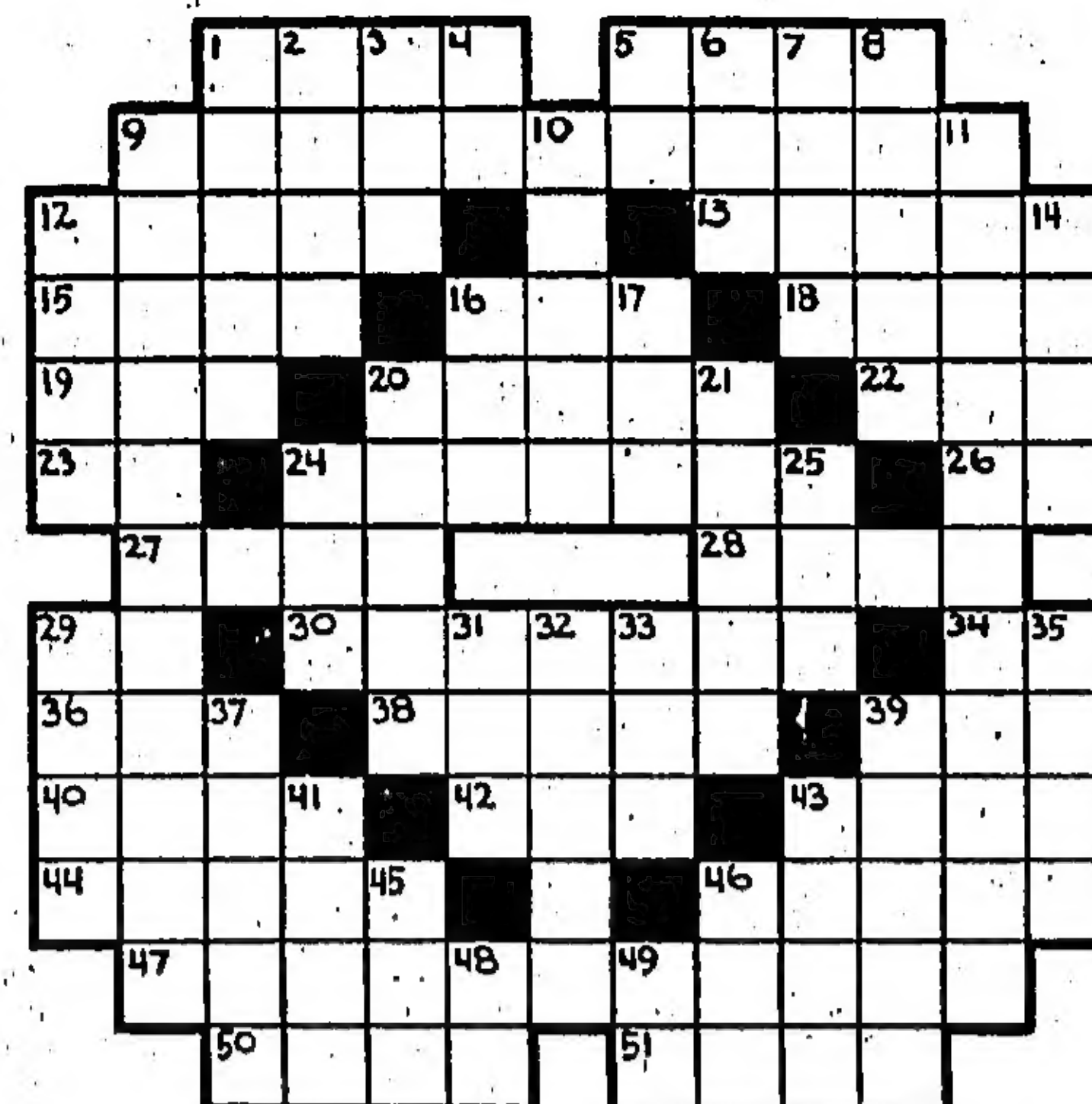
It is clear that the L.T. + leads running through from one compartment to another, and earned only through the valve filament and a few ohm fixed resistor, were conveying high-frequency voltage from one tuned circuit to another. To confirm this, the experiment was tried of inserting into adjacent compartments the two ends of a piece of wire, employing the holes through which the neutralising condensers were adjusted, and bushing them temporarily with systolex. Provided that this wire reached more than about two inches into each compartment it was sufficient to render the receiver hopelessly unstable, but on allowing it to touch the metal screening box at any point there was instant return to model behaviour. In making this experiment it was noticed that as long as the wire was entirely outside the screen there was no sound in the telephones on allowing it to touch the cans, but the moment any part of it passed through the hole, a loud scratching was heard every time it came into contact with the metal. This was simply an aural indication of the H.F. voltages induced into the wire when in proximity to the tuned circuit and shows forcibly how extraordinarily careful one has to be in attending to every detail of a powerful amplifier. If amateurs have experienced difficulty in obtaining perfect stabilisation, they would be well advised to see that the screening is perfect and to avoid coupling due to battery leads.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The British Post Office wireless direction finding vans have tracked down many oscillators in the past few months, but the nuisance is still rife. If the vans are to be used to best advantage, speedy action after a complaint is necessary, says the "Daily Telegraph." Serious "howling" in a given area may have ceased if much time is allowed to elapse, only to break out with increased frenzy when the vans have safely retired. The B.B.C. has done everything it can to reduce the annoyance by issuing pamphlets and carefully con-

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



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HORIZONTAL

- 1-To administer
- 2-Nauseous potion
- 3-The original aviator
- 4-Contrition
- 5-Skinny
- 6-Bottom of a shoe (pl.)
- 7-Diving bird
- 8-Amusement
- 9-Technical (abbr.)
- 10-Deviate from path
- 11-Additional payment
- 12-Deacon (abbr.)
- 13-Abbreviation for Government
- 14-Department in charge of army
- 15-Twisted woolen thread
- 16-N. central State (abbr.)
- 17-To smooth
- 18-Jesters
- 19-Preposition
- 20-Provoked
- 21-Part of verb "to be"

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 22-Capture
- 23-More certain
- 24-Wore away
- 25-Tribe of Indians
- 26-Enjoie
- 27-Feathery flakes
- 28-Chairs
- 29-Spurious
- 30-One-humped
- 31-Lustrous crystalline
- 32-Privilege tax

VERTICAL

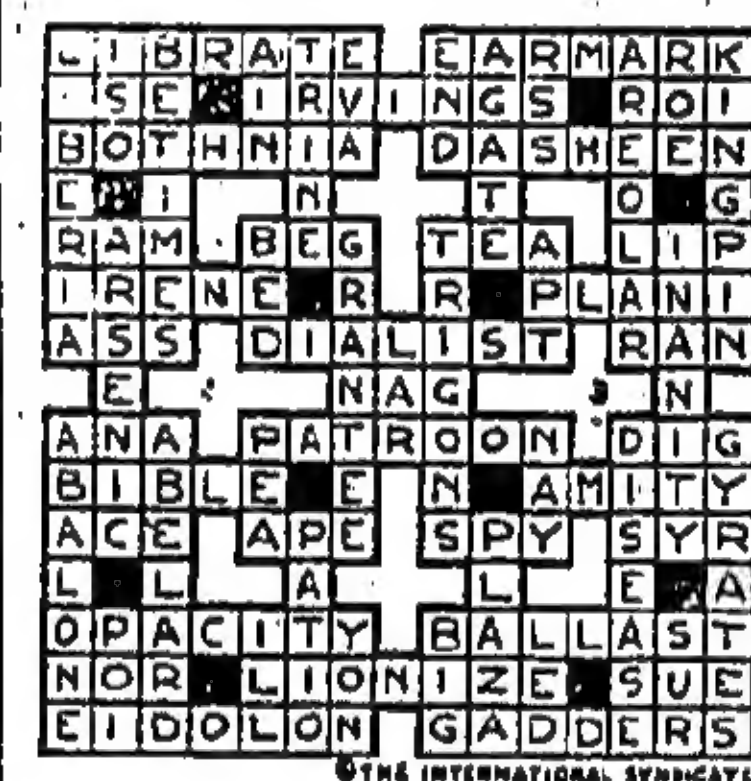
VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 10-Part of speech (pl.)
- 11-Extremely needy
- 12-Panted
- 13-A food-fish
- 14-Preparation
- 15-Hard-shelled fruit
- 16-The bodily structure (pl.)
- 17-Drain
- 18-Triumphed
- 19-Swinded
- 20-Burden
- 21-Container for liquids
- 22-Induced
- 23-Stitches
- 24-Fun-bearing animal (pl.)
- 25-Heavenly messenger
- 26-Hinder
- 27-Earth
- 28-Scotch for "small" (abbr.)
- 29-Glass kinsman (abbr.)
- 30-Suffix meaning "one who"
- 31-Preposition

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES.
Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn will give you a clue to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



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dering complaints. The active suppression of oscillators, however, entirely a matter for the Post Office, which acts on information supplied by the B.B.C. Time-saving and more effective working of the vans might result if complaints were sent direct to the Post Office.

After tracing a "howler" the engineers in charge of the van can warn him that a repetition may mean cancellation of his receiving licence. If he ignores this and repeats the offence his licence might be withdrawn. On a third occasion he would render himself liable to prosecution for listening without a licence.

Singapore wireless amateurs working a two valve set are now in regular touch with London broadcasting on a wave length of 24 metres, receiving the London programme between 2 a.m. and 7 p.m., including the Savoy Orpheans, and terminating with the chimes of Big Ben at midnight. (G.M.T.)

Accompanied by three friends, Mr. C. G. Allen (an amateur wireless operator) set out on a tour of Kent in a saloon motor car, in which he placed a six valve loud wave set. A loud speaker was installed, and an aerial was rigged over the hood. The reception of the broadcast from 3Lo was excellent from 7.30 o'clock. Mr. Allen has gained fame throughout Britain as the most successful listener to distance stations, notably Australian stations.

The Popular Portable. It has been predicted in the spring of every year for some time now that the coming of summer would see a boom in portable sets. "Booms" there have been; but, curiously enough, the boom came not in summer-time, but at the beginning of this last winter. Several firms who specialise in these receivers have been working over-

time for months, and still finds it hard to catch up with the demand. The reason is that the completely self-contained set which can be carried from room to room appeals very much to the man in the street, who does not want to be bothered with aerials and earths and wires, and things of that kind. He likes to have everything in one box, with only a button to press if he wants to hear music from a broadcasting station.

Do Not Expect Too Much. The portable is an excellent thing in its way, so long as you do not expect too much from it. One friend of mine, having bought a portable set and a Rico Kellogg loud-speaker, was positively furious that his reception was not as good as that given by the demonstration set in the Science Museum! For goodish loud-speaker strength you must have a power valve in the last holder; for big strength a super-power valve, or even two in parallel, are required. These valves are portable enough, but the batteries required to work them economically are not. Do not, then, expect a self-contained receiving set to produce dance music for a couple of hundred people in a large hall.

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JAPANESE & TSINAN.

WHAT THEY HAD TO BEAR
FROM CHINESE.

"RUDE AWAKENING."

Tsingtao, May 10.
Eagerness to tell something about the important events at Tsinan and the feverish willingness of a glib public to accept anything at all rather than endure the agony of silence resulted in an orgy of wild telegrams and rumours last week that brought shame to the cheeks of every reputable reporter. It was plainly nobody's business to contradict these absurd rumours. On the one hand, the reports of tremendous Nationalist advances with an ever-rising tide of anti-foreign feeling furnished the Japanese with more justification for their military preparations. On the other hand, every tale of Japanese aggression gave the Nationalists ground for fanning the anti-Japanese movement into hot flame.

It was not until the special train from Tsinan arrived on the night of the 8th, bringing some 25 American and British refugees that we were able to get any authentic information of this history-making event, the details of which have doubtless been sent out by cable ere this. Another train last night brought out a few more who had remained until the fighting was well under way and several things are now clear.

Insults and Outrages.
While there are a few who still abuse the Japanese, the great majority of foreign opinion here is that the Japanese had endured insults and outrages beyond the capacity of any self-respecting nation to endure longer; that the Japanese demands, while sharp and curt, were reasonable and perfectly capable of fulfillment if the Chinese army men had really desired peace; and that it is perfectly clear that the Japanese, now that they have laid their hands to the plough, will not look back until the furrow is well turned.



DISTRESSFUL NIGHTS.
Are Bad For Both Your
Baby and Yourself.

One of the first signs that something is wrong with an infant is disturbed sleep. If your baby is wakeful and in pain you suffer too, not only in anxiety but also for want of your proper night's rest. At such times there is a temptation to give the child a sleeping draught or an opiate of some kind, but don't do it unless specially ordered by a competent physician. Sleeping drugs are always dangerous. Instead give

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

which are guaranteed to be entirely free from narcotics or opiates of any kind and to be absolutely pure and safe for even the youngest or most delicate infant in arms. They quickly correct infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, vomiting, "wind", check diarrhoea, allay teething pains, ease cramp and colds, expel worms, bring peaceful, refreshing, health-giving sleep in a natural way. Your chemist sells Baby's Own Tablets, or post free 60 cents per vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

When the failure of negotiations resulted in a clash of arms the Japanese set themselves first to the task of clearing the west and south suburbs of Nationalist troops, but a large number, estimated at from four to six thousand retired within the city walls and opened fire on the Japanese from these elevations. On Tuesday, May 8, the complete rout of the troops outside was so manifest that the Japanese were able to attack the city also, which attack was in progress when the last train left on Wednesday morning. From the vigour with which it was being pushed, it was believed to have required no more than a day for its accomplishment.

An Unpleasant Awakening.
Several Nationalist officers, Whampoa graduates, who found a few sympathetic ears into which they could pour their woes, are said to have burst into tears of helpless rage and disappointment over the debacle of their troops. "After this," they wept, "we can never hope to establish our National Government."

Making due allowance for the hysteria of the moment, these young officers have revealed a great deal of truth about themselves and their cause. They had been living in a little heaven of glory these last weeks; when they strutted into Kashing in their spanking new uniforms and demanded from some helpless ladies that they should occupy their houses as billets, they truly thought they were world-conquerors against whose power none could hope to prevail. When they rode on flat cars up through the regions abandoned by Chang Tsung-chang's unpaid coolie-and-robber-soldiers they imagined themselves as von Mackensen's armies smashing through Rumania and Serbia. Arrived at Tsinan, they were on the top of the world and the little Japanese forces there were just so many ants that could be brushed aside with a sweep of their hands. The Nationalist Chinese outnumbered the Japanese by ten to one and had many times that number close at hand, according to their own statements. Their surprise at what happened can only be compared to the feelings of the countryman who thought he was breaking open a water-melon but found it was a T.N.T. bomb! The Nationalists did not break and run at the first display of Japanese force but in their ineffective and unorganised way tried to put up some sort of a resistance. But the Japanese went over them like a steam roller, smashing down everything in their way and dispersing those on the outskirts. These Nationalists for the first time in their lives tasted what a real war is like—and they evinced no desire for a full meal of it.

Divided We Stand.

A few Nationalist sympathisers are saying tragically "The immediate effect of this will be to unite North and South against the Japanese." The inference is that in so doing they will drive the Japanese into the Yellow Sea. Whatever the Japanese diplomats may have in mind, it is certain that their military men would like nothing better than a united enemy against whom they could move once for all. The only chance the Chinese have in this affair is to remain as divided as possible.—"N. C. Daily News."

MANY LIVES LOST.

Dragging operations are under way in connection with the recent towboat disaster, says the "Canton Gazette". It will be remembered that a new towboat capsized and sank with heavy casualties. The Fong Pin Hospital authorities have sent a party to the scene of the accident to recover the bodies of the victims. Up to the evening of May 15, 53 bodies of males 32 of females, and 14 of children had been recovered.



MARION
DAVIES and MATT
MOORE AT THE
TOILER

TOBERMORY TROVE.

MUCH SPECULATION OVER
OFFICER'S SEARCH.

SUNKEN SPANISH BULLION.

The announcement that Lieutenant-Colonel K. M. Foss, of London, is to resume his search for the large amount of bullion supposed to lie in the strong rooms of the ill-fated Spanish Armada ship "Floresca," which was blown up in Tobermory Bay in 1588, has aroused considerable interest and speculation.

Strangely enough, although Colonel Foss is convinced that there is wealth beyond all dreams in the wreck of the galleon which lies somewhere in the bay, hidden by the silt of centuries, local opinion has it that if the ship ever really contained treasure it was removed before the ship was blown up, the "Morning Post" is informed by a correspondent at Oban.

The sinking of the "Floresca" was a mysterious affair, and many and varied are the versions of the incident. Previous endeavours to locate the galleon were handicapped by the fact that time and the continual movements of the sand had completely covered up all trace of its exact position.

Three-Ton Diving Bell.

Colonel Foss's expedition will be equipped with the most modern salvaging apparatus including a special diving bell of his own invention, weighing three tons, fitted with four plate-glass windows and powerful electric lights, capable of manipulation at a depth of 30 fathoms. Colonel Foss is optimistic that success will crown his efforts.

Last year, among the relics dredged up were a finely-coloured Venetian bowl, a silver salver, several sword hilts, and Spanish coins of the period. Human bones were also found.

MRS. DE LEMOS RESTORED TO HEALTH BY POO ON CHINESE HERBS.

Suffered from Complication of Disease—Several Doctors Fail to Give Relief—Poo On Chinese Herbs Give Immediate Relief—Now Well and Strongly Recommends This Simple Treatment to Friends.

Mrs. J. K. De Lemos, who resides at 518 Sixteenth-street, Modesto, California, U.S.A., suffered for many years from a complication of many diseases. Doctors told her she was suffering from heart and lung trouble. After treating with several doctors she finally decided to try the Poo On Chinese Herbs. She says:—"I treated with several doctors, but none seemed to give me any permanent relief. I had been suffering for a long time with catarrh of the head, indigestion, gastritis, constipation, nervous headache and bronchial asthma; and also suffered severe pains in my chest, my heart also giving me much trouble with pains and at times seemed to stop beating, which seemed to give me fainting and smothering spells. I could not eat anything that would not give me distress, turning sour and forming much gas. I started the Poo On Chinese Herb treatment just in time to save my life. I now consider myself well and am much stronger and gaining every day. I am able to take care of my household work and can work around the yard without the least discomfort. This cure has been simply wonderful in my case and I have recommended the Poo On Chinese Herb Treatment to several of my friends who are receiving the most excellent results."

IF YOU ARE SICK, INVESTIGATE AND LEARN THE TRUTH.

Thousands suffering from Catarrh, bronchial troubles, throat and lung trouble, cough, tuberculosis or asthma, hay fever, malaria, stomach trouble, indigestion, constipation, gastritis, piles, diarrhoea, fistula, female trouble, nervousness, insomnia, obesity, kidney, bladder trouble, Bright's Disease, diabetes, rheumatism, neuralgia, dropsy, pyorrhea, epileptic fits, paralysis, dizziness, headaches and many other chronic diseases, have been restored to Health and happiness without poisonous drugs or the knife by the Poo On Chinese Herbs.

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Sundays 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
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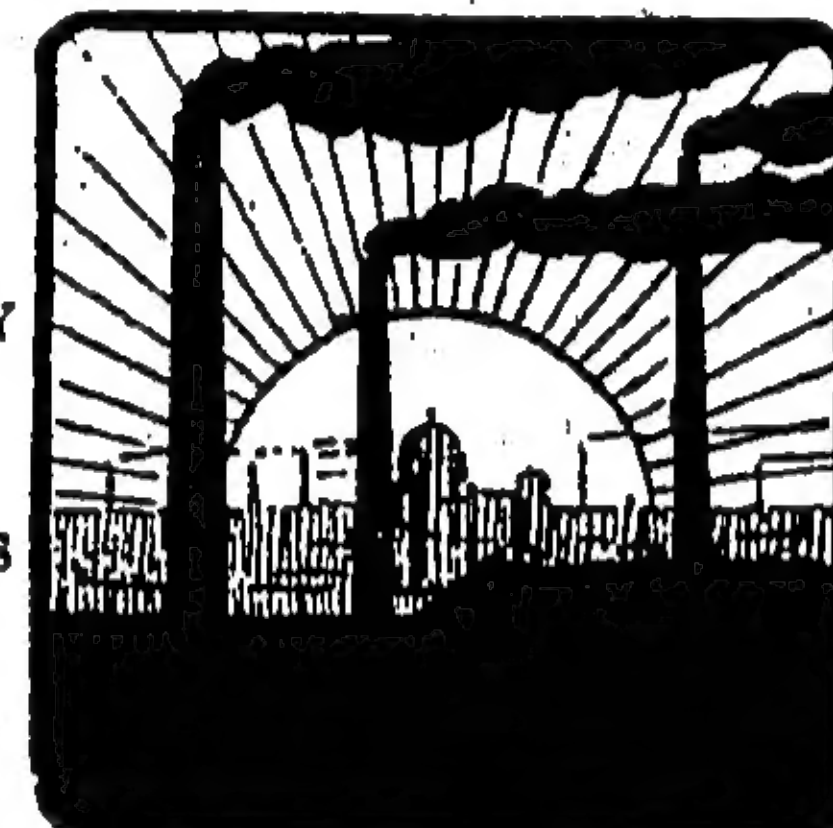
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China Mail

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1845

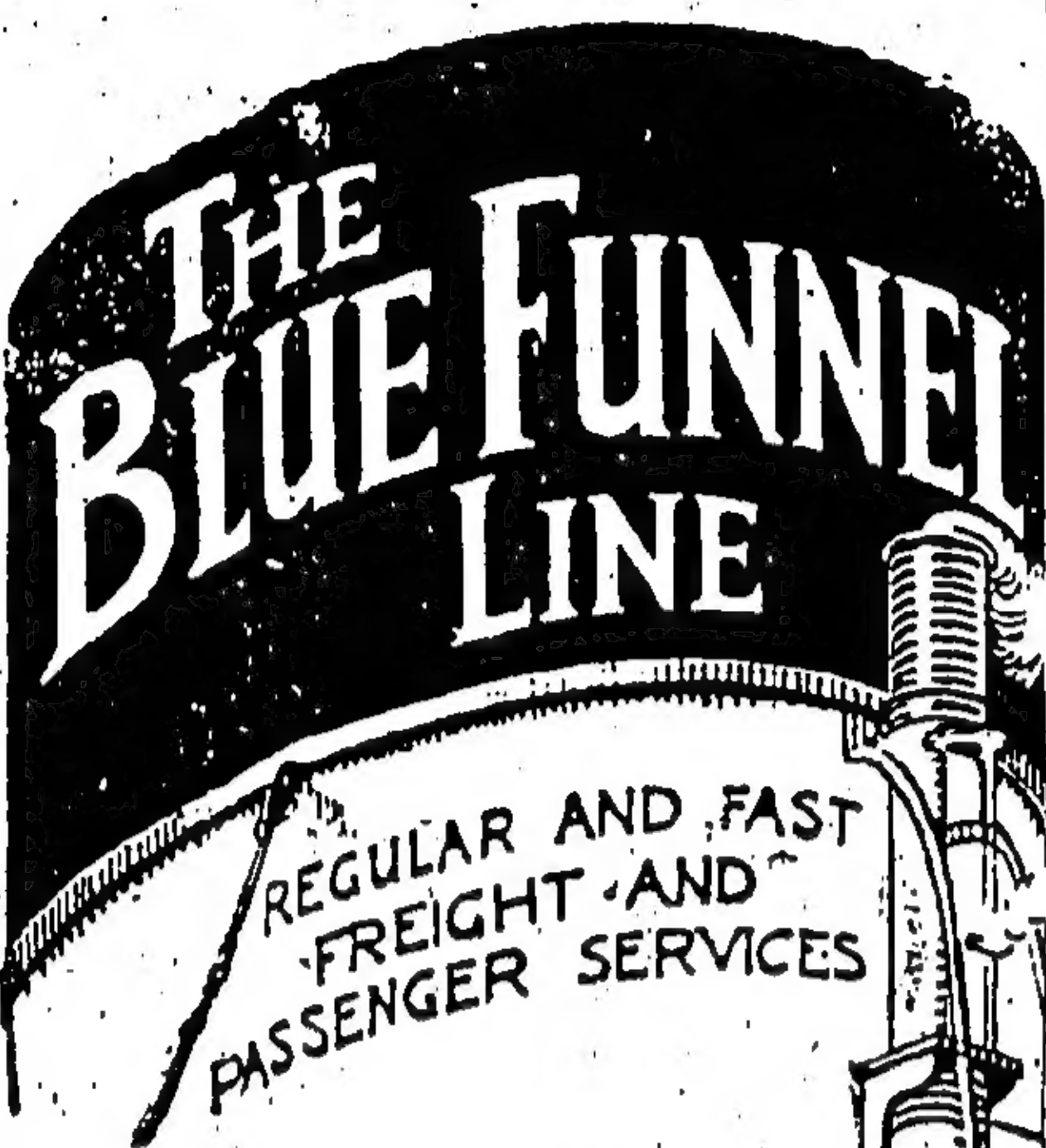
HONG KONG, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1928.

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LONDON SERVICE.

"MENELAUS" 20th May Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"ANTENOR" 13th June Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"DIOMED" 26th June Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"OANFA" 20th June Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"RHEXENOR" 20th July Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

via KORE & YOKOHAMA.
"TEICER" 31st May Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"TYNDAREUS" 23rd June Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"ADRAUTUS" 4th June Boston, New York & Baltimore
"HELENUS" 20th June Boston, New York & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"ANTENOR" 13th June Singapore, Marseilles & London
"HECTOR" 11th July Singapore, Marseilles & London

OUTWARD SERVICE.

"PERSEUS" 27th May Shanghai, Moli, Kobe & Yokohama
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

On Thursday, the 24th inst., the G.P.O. and Branch Post Offices will be open from 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.

There will be one collection from the pillar-boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence as on Sundays, and also one delivery of registered correspondence at 9.00 a.m.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

INWARD MAILS.

From	WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.	Per
Shanghai and Swatow	Sunning
Amoy	Talma
Europe via Suez (Letters and papers London, 26th April and parcels, 19th April)	Ranpura
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	President Cleveland
Straits	Kamo Maru
Manila	Empress of Asia
Japan and Shanghai	Hakusan Maru
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Empress of Canada
Australia and Manila	St. Albans

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	TUESDAY, MAY 22.	Per
Sam Shui and Wuchow	San Ning
Manila	Pres. Lincoln
Saigon	Heng Chong
Shanghai	Hupei
Fort Bayard	Sun Sai Kai
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 4th June. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.	Mishima Maru
Bangkok	Kwangtung
Straits	Bintang
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang
Shanghai	Ninghai
Manila	Ethan Allen
Java via Batavia	Tjilwong
Swatow	Hydrangea
Straits	Gremer
Bangkok	Kingyuan
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning
Straits	Szechuen
E. & S. Africa Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 23rd June. K.F.O. Parcels 4.30 p.m. Registration (May 26th) 9 a.m. Letters (May 26th) 10 a.m. G.P.O. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (May 26th) 9.45 a.m. Letters (May 26th) 10.30 a.m.	Malwa

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

Printed and published for the proprietors, The Overseas Enterprise, Ltd., by GEORGE WILLIAM CLARKE, managing editor, at 3A, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

152 ENTOMBED!

Mather Mine Death Roll.

NOW FORTY-SIX.

Little Hope Of Saving 152 Entombed Men.

New York, Yesterday. The death-roll of the Mather Mine is now 46 and there is little hope of saving the 152 men still entombed.
Brownsville, Penn., Yesterday. Hitherto 36 bodies, mostly terribly mutilated, have been recovered from the mine disaster here. Hope of rescuing the others has almost been given up.—Reuter's American Service.

POISON GAS.

TOWNS "TERRIBLE FORETASTE."

EIGHT PERSONS DEAD.

Hamburg, Yesterday. Hitherto there have been three deaths, and 32 persons have been taken to hospital as a result of the bursting of a number of barrels of phosgene gas, which is used in war time as poison gas. The barrels were stored in a chemical factory near the harbour, apparently owing to the warm weather.
The wind blew the gas in the direction of Wilhelmsburg, where a number of people were affected. The fire brigade tried to fight the gas with water, while gas masks and ammonia were despatched from Berlin.

All residents in the danger zone were removed, the Reichswehr troops assisting in the removal.

Later. The city has had a terrible foretaste of what is likely to happen to cities in future wars. The phosgene gas poisoned five and seriously injured scores before the danger was realised.

Rain helped the fire brigades to disperse the gas with hoses, but the gas mask from Berlin arrived too late to be of any use.

The question is being asked why the firm was in possession of poison gas, the manufacture of which is forbidden to Germany by the Treaty of Versailles.

Phosgene is used for the manufacture of dyes, for which it is presumed that the firm had it, but it is reported that the barrels were old war stock, bought for export to North America.

People in Panic.

Hamburg, Later.

The death-roll is now eight. The gas, after escaping from the tanks swept invisibly along the ground to the canal, where two anglers suddenly dropped senseless.

Thereafter, it swept toward the thickly-populated Wilhelmsburg district, where people, awaiting election results, were suddenly taken ill.
Crowds, in a panic, fled to Hamburg, whole streets being evacuated.—Reuter.

IN KHARTUM!

MR. VAN LEAR BLACK'S FLIGHT COMES TO GRIEF.

ABANDONED PRO TEM.

Amsterdam, Yesterday. It is reported from Khartum that Mr. van Lear Black's flight has been abandoned for the present in consequence of engine trouble and owing to difficulties arising from lack of suitable landing-grounds.—Reuter.

[A telegram, dated London, May 14, stated:—The Dutch-American millionaire Mr. van Lear Black, left Croydon this morning in a hired Dutch Fokker monoplane, with two pilots, a mechanic and a valet, on a 40,000 mile flight to Capetown, Tokyo and back.

Dressed in an ordinary lounge suit and a trilby hat Mr. van Lear Black strolled into the aerodrome and mounted the machine as casually as though he were taking a motor trip. He plans to visit the centres of industries in which he is interested and travels via Cairo, both ways, bringing his valet on his return journey to China and Japan.]

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Results Up To Expectation.

PARTY POSITIONS.

Socialists Show Improvement At Nationalists' Expense.

Berlin, Yesterday. The Reichstag results throughout Germany bear out anticipations of a swing to the Left. The general tendency is for the improvement of the position of the Socialists at the expense of the Nationalists.
Apart from the results in a few smaller districts, which will not materially change the final outcome of the elections, the Reichstag is now complete. The new Reichstag is likely to be composed as follows:—

Social Democrats	150
Communists	51
Democrats	25
The Centre party holds 60 seats.	
Nationalists	72
Fascists	13
German People's Party	52
Bavarian People's Party	16
Economic Party	23
Other Parties	6

Socialists and Communists. The Socialists and Communists have gained 19 and 6 seats respectively, and the Economic Party six, while the German National party has lost 39, the Centre 9 and the Democrats seven.

Out of 31,000,000 voters over 9,000,000 voted Socialist and 3,080,000 Communist.

Stresemann's Party. The amended figures show that Dr. Stresemann's Party, the People's Party, have only 44 seats in the Reichstag, compared with fifty-one previously.

Dr. Stresemann himself was re-elected through the Reichstag.

It is most likely that the Government will be a coalition between Socialists, the Centre, the People's Party and Democrats.

Prussian Elections.

Elections for the Prussian Diet were held at the same time as the Reichstag Elections, and also resulted in the heavy defeat of the German Nationalists, who lost 42 seats out of the 109, they held in the last Diet. The Socialists were unchanged with 114, the Centre held 59, compared with 81, and the Communists 60 compared with 44.

Dr. Stresemann's Position. Dr. Stresemann was unable to obtain sufficient People's Party votes in Upper Bavaria, but as the Party's votes in Upper Bavaria will be combined with those in Lower Bavaria, there is still a prospect that he will be elected by Bavaria. His candidacy is any-how safe, as the Foreign Minister stands head of the so-called Reichstag, to which the surplus votes of the various electoral districts are assigned.

An Early Forecast.

An unofficial forecast gives the following distribution in the new Reichstag compared with the respective strength of parties in the old.

	New	Old
Social Democrats	160	131
Communists	58	45
Democrats	25	32
Centre	69	69
Nationalists	70	111
Fascists	16	14
German People's Party	54	51
Bavarian People's Party	19	19

"THE BREMEN."

"40 PER CENT. DEMOLISHED" NEAR GREENLY ISLAND.

New York, Yesterday. The Trans-Atlantic plane "Bremen" has been damaged in attempting to take off from the shore opposite Greenly Island.

The Junkers mechanic, Fred Melchior, who made the attempt, reports that the plane is "forty per cent. demolished." Melchior himself was not injured.—Reuter's American Service.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The clearing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2/1 7/16.

CABLE V. BEAM.

Commons Hold A Debate.

INTERESTING STATEMENT.

Sir John Gilmour Explains Why Conference Still Sitting.

London, Yesterday. In the House of Commons a debate took place on Cable and Beam relations.
As the debate was on the Supply Vote it would have restricted the Opposition in the discussion had not the Government moved an adjournment to enable the freest possible debate.

The Labour member, Mr. Walter Baker, said the Opposition feared that a provisional decision, with the acquiescence of the Dominions, had been reached alienating control by the Government in wireless. He described the Marconi-Eastern merger as a calculated attempt to force the hands of the Government.

Conference's Many Meetings. After a number of speeches, Sir John Gilmour, replying on behalf of the Government, said the Conference had held thirty meetings and it was still in being and continued to operate.

Sir John Gilmour, replying as Chairman of the Conference, said the proposed merger for which the Government had no responsibility, had to be examined in great detail and had necessarily been the subject of conversations between Conference delegates and the companies concerned. These conversations and communications were still continuing and he was unable to say when they would conclude.

The Conference's Powers. He pointed out that the Conference was only empowered to recommend to the Governments concerned and was not able itself to arrive at an operative conclusion. It would be for the British Dominions and the Indian Governments to decide what they were going to do on any of the recommendations of the Conference. Therefore (concluded Sir John Gilmour) it was impossible to say how soon it might be done, but the matter would be brought before the House before any definite action would be taken.—Reuter.

GREEK POLITICS.

VETERAN VENIZELOS AGAIN ON WARPATH.

TO FORM GOVERNMENT.

Athens, Yesterday. The political situation has been clarified to the extent of the Cabinet resigning.

M. Venizelos, who will be summoned to form a Government and will dissolve Parliament, will arrange for the elections to take place in two months. Meantime, he will personally conduct a campaign throughout the country.—Reuter.

'QUAKE IN PERU.

VILLAGES REPORTED DESTROYED.

LIVES LOST.

Lima, Yesterday. Several places have been affected severely by an earthquake. Jato village, in the Cajamarca department, has been destroyed and a number of the inhabitants buried in the ruins.
Pimpecos was razed and at least 25 persons lost their lives.—Reuter's American Service.

HANDY 'BUS DRIVER.

EXTINGUISHES FIRE IN RESOURCEFUL MANNER.

A tar boiler overflowed at Aberdeen yesterday and the burning tar, flowing to a barrel of tar standing nearby, caused it to ignite. A motor bus, belonging to the Aberdeen Motor Bus Co., which happened to be passing at the time, was pulled up, and the driver soon extinguished the fire with a patent fire extinguisher.

A Chinese apprentice, working at the Talkoo Dock, was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to the head and chest, caused by a plate of metal falling on it in the workshop.

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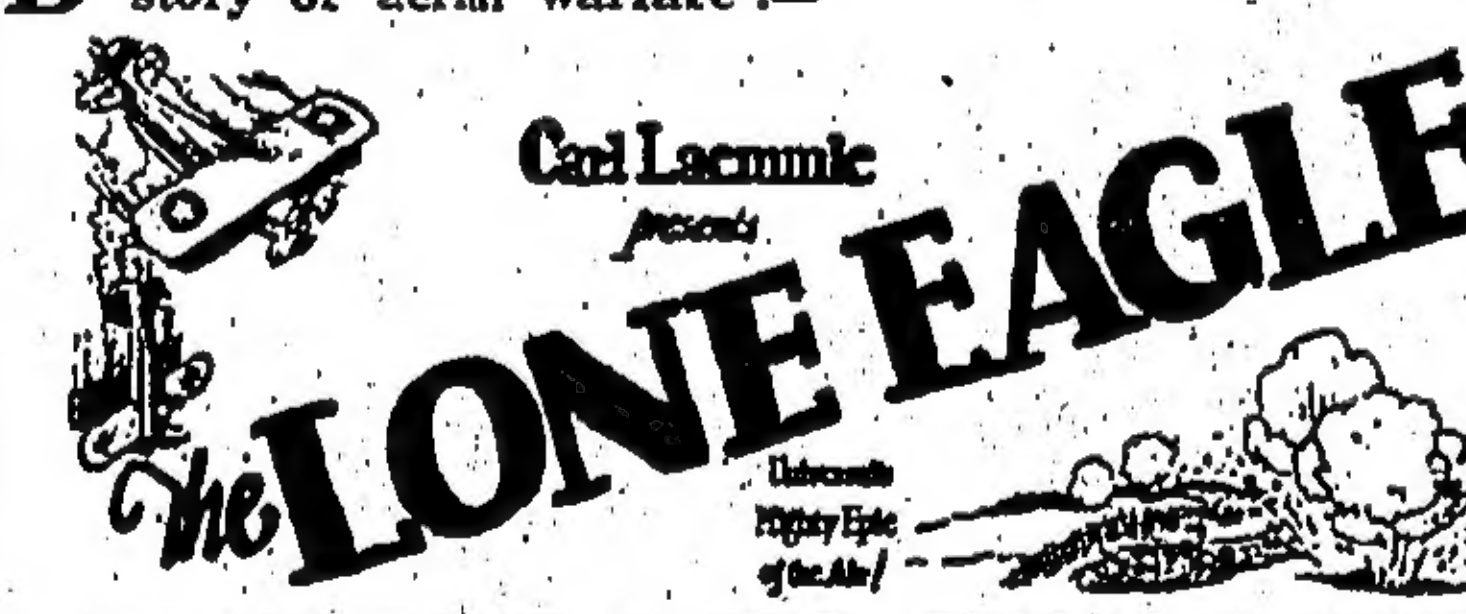
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